THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

War Details from Germany and Italy—The Prussian March on and Occupation of Dresden—Pontooning the Elbe and Engineering to the City Gates—Report from the Austrian Headquarters, Etc.

The European mails by the *Cuba* reached this city from Boston this morning. Our files are dated to the 23d of June.

It is officially announced that the contemplated visit of the Emperor Napoleon to the towns of the eastern department, after the festivities of the Nancy, is countermanded. The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin has informed the Mayor of Strasbourg of the fact, and the Mayor has given notice to the Municipal Council.

In the Prefect's letter he says that "the Emperor will not be able to visit, as he had intended, the city of Strasbourg in the course of next month;" that the journey is postponed to another period; and that his Majesty regrets the disappointment, and expresses the hope of carrying out his project as soon as possible. No particular reason is given for the countermand, but there is no doubt (says a Paris letter) his Majesty is unwilling to be so near the Rhine during the war in Germany.

Colonel Scobell, the last surviving commissioned officer of England who took part in the battle of the Nile, has died at his seat, Nancealverne, near Penzance, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Immediately on the announcement of the death of Prince Sigismund the Queen of Prussia left Berlin for Potsdam.

Field Movements of the Three Great Armies—Capture of Dresden.

Headquarters of the first Prussian Army, Gorlitz, (June 19). *Correspondence of London Times.*

The Prussian advanced guard captured Dresden last evening, and Prince Frederic Charles has thus gained possession of the line of railway which forms the latteral communication through Saxony. The advance has as yet been unopposed. The Austrian general still tarries behind the mountains. Great movements have been going an among his troops, but no indications of an advance has as yet been given.

THE ORDER OF EVENTS.

The general course of events in the occupation of Saxony has been as follows:—

On the evening of the 15th, when the Saxon Government had rejected the Prussian ultimatum, and knew that the army of Prince Frederick Charles was concentrated on the frontier, means were adopted to impede as much as possible the advance of the Prussian troops. Saxon pioneers were set to work upon the railways which lead from the frontier upon Dresben. Of such railways there are two, that which follows the valley of the Elbe and joins the Leipsic line at Riesa, and that which from Gorlitz leads by Bautzen upon the capital of Saxony.

At nightfall the Saxon pioneers commenced their work, but in the dark, and under constant apprehension of being broken in upon by the Prussian advance guards, they made but little progress. The rails were taken up, but were neither carried away nor twisted nor broken so as not to be again immediately available. At 11 o'clock at night the wooden bridge which carries the railway branches to Leipsic and Chemnitz across the Elbe, near Riesa, was set on fire by means of petroleum. Its destruction was not accomplished, for only two piers were burned, and the whole bridge was again made passable by the evening of the next day.

While the work of demolition went slowly on in Saxony heavy masses of Prussian troops were drawing together and closing down to the very frontier line of that kingdom. Between Gorlitz and the border on the west Prince Frederic Charles marshalled three strong *corps d' armee*, while near Strehla, on the north, General von Bittenfeld divided his force into three columns, so as to advance with a broad front and as quickly as possible on the railway junction at Riesa.

During the few hours of the short summer night the last preparations for the invasion were made; the main bodies of the troops were all collected together about midnight, and the soldiers piled arms to rest and wait for dawn. Few slept; a dull and heavy murmur continually rose from the crowded columns, and told the subdued but deep excitement which pervaded the hearts of the men; and this excitement was not without a cause, for all thought the Austrian was in Dresden, and that there would be a battle on the morrow.

The time passed slowly, and it seem as if day would never break. At last the first faint streaks of dawn appeared, the troops eagerly fell into their ranks, and, before the sun had risen, the advanced guards were pushing briskly over Saxon ground.

The pioneers who were engaged on the railway fled before the foremost troops got near them, fortunate to avoid being taken. What Saxon troops there were on the lines of the advance also retreated quickly towards Dresden.

THE THEATRE OF ACTION.

It must be borne in mind that in the theatre of war there are three rivers of the name of Neisse. They are all, either directly or indirectly, affluents of the Oder, and are therefore not unlikely to be confounded with one another.

The most westerly of these three is that which flows past this town (Goritz). It rises in Bohemia, passes by Zittau, forming near that town the defile by which Napoleon in 1813 penetrated into Bohemia, flows by Ostritz, Gorlitz, Priebus, and Muskau, communicates with the Spree by the Cottbus Canal, and finally falls into the Oder.

The next river of this name towards the east is an affluent of the Katzbach, itself an affluent of the Oder. The Neisse is distinguished as the Wuthende, or raging Neisse. It rises near Hohenfriedberg, celebrated for the victory gained in 1745 by Frederick the Great over the Austrians, passes by Jauer, and joins the Katzbach about seven miles above Leignitz. It was between Jauer and the confluence of those two streams that the battle of Katzbach was lost by Macdonald in 1813.

The Neisse river, which runs past the fortress of Neisse, the present headquarters of the Crown Prince, rises in the mountains south of Glatz, passes by that fortress and by Neisse, and joins the Oder about twelve miles below Brieg. It is to this river that the principal defiles leading through the Riesen Gebirge into Central Silesia are due.

BRIDGING THE ELBE.

Bittenfeld, from the north, had reached Riosa about nine o'clock, and occupied that town in force. Below the town two pontoon bridges were quickly thrown across the Elbe, part of the troops crossed to the right bank, and pushed on to Grossenhain, while another portion were directed up the left bank of the river towards Meissen.

REPAIRING RAILWAYS AND BRIDGES.

Hardly had Bittenfeld's troops established themselves in Riesa when a detachment of the Field Railway Corps arrived from Berlin, who immediately commenced the restoration of the lines which had been torn up on the railway, while the pioneers were set to repair the burned portion of the bridge.

MARCH OF THE MAIN ARMY.

In the meantime the columns of the main army were advancing in Lusatia.

Lobau was occupied before midday, and Bautzen in the afternoon.

But Prince Frederick Charles proceeded cautiously, for he knew that the passes from Gabel and Reichenberg led against his left, and that he must guard against an Austrian attack from that direction. To cover his communications with Gorlitz and to shield his left flank, he pushed a strong detachment along the Zittau road to a point little beyond Ostriz.

On Saturday he did little except to establish himself in his position.

On Sunday a detachment was pushed out to the right to feel Bittenfeld's left, and the Prince pushed troops to Bischofswerda, on the Dresden road, while the advance guard of Herwarth occupied Meissen.

Yesterday a simultaneous advance was made on the capital, the advancing columns met with no opposition, and last night the Prussian colors floated over Dresden.

THE INVASION OF HANOVER.

Galitz (June 19) Correspondence of London Times.

From Hanover we hear that General Manteufel has passed Luneburg, and is pressing southwards, and that the town of Hanover was last night occupied, after a twelve hours' march, by General Von Falkenstein. This General commands the Prussian corps which I mentioned in a previous letter as being in progress of concentration at Minden.

THE SURPRISE OF STADE.

Luneberg (June 19) Correspondence of London Post.

The following official account of the surprise of the Hanoverian town and fortress of Stade by the Prussians has just appeared:—

By command of General Manteuffel, the fusilier battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry was embarked at Herburg at 10 P. M. on the 17th, on board the Prussian gunboats *Lorley* and *Cyclops* and a private Hamburg steamer, to undertake an expedition against the Hanoverian fortress of Stade.

The battalion reached Turdenfleth at one o'clock in the morning, was rapidly disembarked and marched at once for Stade, about six English miles distant.

At one thousand paces from the fortress the column was challenged by a vidette, who immediately galloped back and alarmed the garrison. The battalion followed as rapidly as possible, but found the gates already closed.

With the help of the crowbars carried by the sailors the gates were broken open in a few minutes, and Lieutenant-Colonel von Cranach advanced in double quick step at the head of his men into the now thoroughly aroused fortress. In the street leading to the market place the column was met by a detachment of Hanoverian troops, about forty strong, while stronger detachments were gathering in the market place.

The Lieutenant-Colonel summoned the Hanoverians in a loud voice to lay down their arms, but the commander ordered his men to charge with the bayonet. When within ten paces of our troops the front rank of the Fusileers fired upon the Hanoverian detachment, and the fire was immediately returned from a house close by.

A Hanoverian staff officer then came up and begged that the firing might cease, as the Hanoverians had orders not to resist, and the commandant was disposed to capitulate. Halt was therefore made, arms were grounded, and a capitulation was settled by Lieutenant-Colonel von Cranach with the commander, in consequence of which the troops in garrison were disarmed and sent to their homes.

Eight rifled 12-pounders, seven rifled 24-pounders, eight howitzers, six mortars, several iron guns, 14,000 new rifled muskets, 2000 cwt. of powder, a million cartridges, 11,000 new blankets, and a quantity of other war material were handed over to the Prussian commander.

The Austrian Army.

HEADQUARTER POSITION AT OLMUTZ—SLOW AND CAUTIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Olmutz (June 19) correspondence of London Times.

Until an attack is intended to be delivered, or a menaced point protected, Olmutz is well fitted to be the point from which to organize and direct an army which is face to face with the Prussian boundary line.

Only two great roads by which an army could enter Moravia lead over the Sudetan Geiurge, and both pass through Olmutz, so that it stands in the direct route of an invader, and must be taken if his artillery and heavy stores are to pass.

In the centre of a circle, of which the railways to Vienna, Prague, and Cracow are radii, and these cities points in the circumference, the commander of the Nore Armee, like a spider in her web, is sensitive to the touch of its furthest extremities, and well prepared to direct his troops, or to present himself wherever needed, at the shortest notice.

Before the days of rifled guns the fortress itself was strong enough for all purposes, but long range cannon must be kept at a respectful distance, and a series of more than thirty lunettes, with central casemated batteries, have been or are being built round it at distances of from six thousand to eight thousand paces from the *enceinte.*

All is now activity here. The silence is broken; war is a *fait accompli*, the troops are moving, and on Thursday next headquarters will be changed, as I imagine, in a westerly direction.

The Saxon army has formed a junction with the Austrian, and the actual clash of weapons cannot be long delayed.

Gablens arrived to-day, and is to take command of the 10th Corps d'Armee. The 6th, about forty thousand strong, march through to-eay from Weisskerchen, a distance of about twenty-two English miles, and go on to-morrow, but as to whither the oracle is mute.

The men look well and hearty. The army generally is free from sickness and desires to be led against the enemy. People still say that the attack is to be made on the edge of the Silesian wedge, but until I see it I shall not believe it.

Evening.—Field-Marshal Benedek's head quarters move on Thursday to Trubau, in Bohemia.

Garlitz (June 19) Correspondence of London Times.

The telegraph tells us that the Austrians intend to postpone the commencement of active operations until a Federal contingent of fifty thousand men can be put in the field to assist in the operations against Saxony.

To-day Austrirn movements have been reported in the directions of Reichenberg, but all reports from the outposts must at present be received with considerable caution.

The Hon. Barnwell Rhett Murdered—Escape of the Assassin—Riot Between Soldiers and Citizens at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 4.—The Hon. Barnwell Rhett, a distinguished citizen of this State, was shot yesterday afternoon while going to his plantation, near Charleston.

He received two loads from a double-barrelled shot-gun, one load breaking his arm, the other penetrating his side, and entering his lungs. About twenty minutes after receiving the wounds he fell from his horse and died. It is not known definitely who the murderer was, but it is supposed to be a negro who had expressed strong animosity against the family.

At the preliminary meeting on the Congreve Course to-day, preparatory to reorganizing the jockey club, Mr. Franklin's bay horse Jockey won the race, defeating Nile. During the race, the soldiers and citizens indulged in a free fight, without any serious results. The military arrested a citizen, the Chief of Police interfered, and, for a time, the battle was heavy, but the soldiers ultimately triumphed.

Excepting the above, the Fourth passed off quietly. The negroes celebrated the day with the whites.

THE PARTITION OF VIRGINIA.—The Governor of Virginia, it is stated, is about to inaugurate proceedings for the recovery of jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, which, it will be remembered, were transferred to the State of West Virginia recently, an act of Congress authorizing it in compliance with previous action in West Virginia and among certain individuals looking to such acquisition. It is stated that he has retained Judge Curtis, of Boston, to assist the attorney-general and Mr. Hunter in conducting the proceedings.

THIRD EDITION

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.

Immense Destruction of Property.

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF BURNED BUILDINGS.

One-Half of the City of Portland in Ruins.

ALL THE BUSINESS PORTION AND PUBLIC PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Every Newspaper Office and Bank Destroyed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, Me., July 4—7 P. M.—A terrible fire commenced on Commercial street, and has swept northerly through that street into the wooden buildings between Centre and Cross streets, consuming everything as it goes. J. B. Brown & Sons lose from $600,000 to $700,000; insured for $300,000. Staples & Son's machine shop and N. P. Richardson & Co.'s stove foundry are completely destroyed.

Latest Accounts.

PORTLAND, July 5.—The fire has completely swept through the city from the foot of High street to North street on Mountjoy, destroying everything in its track so completely that the lines of the streets can hardly be traced, and a space of one-and-a-half miles long by a quarter of a mile wide appears like a forest of chimneys with fragments of walls attached to them.

The wind was blowing a gale from the south, and a tremendous sheet of flame swept along before it, devouring everything in its passage, and the utmost exertions of the firemen, aided by a steamer and hand engines from several other places, could only succeed in preventing it from spreading in new directions. Many buildings, perhaps fifty, were blown up, to check the flames, but the inhabitants could scarcely do more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city, saving such goods as they could carry with them, though every vehicle in the city was employed with excellent effect in moving goods. The Custom House, being fire proof, escaped, though greatly damaged. The court records, in the upper story, are probably destroyed.

The splendid city and county building on Congress street, which was nearly fire-proof, was considered safe, and it was piled full of furniture by the neighboring residents, and then it was swept away with all its contents. Half the city is destroyed, and that half including all the business portion, excepting the heavy business houses in Commercial street. The fire commenced a little below the foot of High street, in a boot shop.

It next burned Upham's flouring mill, and Brown's sugar house, with all its surroundings, then Staples & Sons and Richardson's foundries, and nothing else on Commercial street of consequence. It next swept what is called Graham's corner, composed of smaller wooden buildings, clean. It then burned up as far as the old Barnum House, on Pleasant street, one third the way up Centre street, and half the way up Cotton street.

It also completely burned up Cross street, Union street, Temple street, and Exchange street. It swept lower on the northerly side of Fore street to Linden street on the east, while on the west it moved along diagonally across Middle street, and down to Cumberland, taking the Elm House, but sparing the First Parish Church; then down Chesnut street it mowed a clean sweep on the southerly side of Cumberland street, and the same was the case with Congress street, and everything else to Fore street, as far east as Linden street.

All the banks are gone, and all the newspaper offices, only three printing offices being left. Also all the jewelry establishments, all the wholesale dry goods stores, several churches, the telegraph offices, nearly all the stationery stores, and the majority of the business places are destroyed.

The fire is still raging below Cumberland street, making back to the westward, the wind having changed.

Captain Inman has telegraphed for 1500 tents to accommodate the homeless inhabitants. It is almost impossible to tell where the people lived, the ruin and destruction are so complete.

From Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Vera Cruz dates to the 22d ult. states that the vomito or yellow fever was raging there, and the deaths were numerous.

It was believed that Santa Anna was acting in the interest of the Church party, in consideration of which he expected to be elected to the Presidency, he promising to restore the Church party their property.

Maximilian continues the work of reorganizing and concentrating his army.

The French troops, who evacuated Matamoras had reached Vera Cruz.

A Liberal movement on San Luis Potosi had compelled a reinforcement of that place by the Imperialists.

Burning of the New Haven Freight Depot.

NEW YORK, July 5.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the New Haven Steamboat Freight Depot, at Peck Slip, which in a short time wrapped the building in flames. The amount of loss is not known.

The Fourth in New York.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Twenty-five accidents are reported from powder yesterday.

A German named Folks deliberately shot a police officer dead in his (Folks') yard yesterday, while the officer was expostulating with him for threatening to shoot some ball-players whose ball had been accidentally knocked on his premises. Folks and his wife were arrested.

The public fireworks here were postponed from last evening till this evening, on account of the heavy rain squall.

At the Tammany Hall celebration yesterday letters were read from the President, Secretary Welles, and others. The President's letter says there can be no nobler work than the obliteration of the passions and prejudices which retard reconciliation, and prevent the reconstruction of all the States to their constitutional relations with the Federal Government.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, a man named W. Veltz, a painter, deliberately fired a loaded musket into a group of children, killing one and wounding two. The child killed was William Lehman, aged six years, and the wounded were William Mautun and Charles Boger. Voltz was arrested.

Letters from the Great Men.

The following letters were read yesterday, in New York, at the Annual Meeting of the Tammany Society:—

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1866.—Sir:—I thank you for the cordial invitation of the time-honored Society of Tammany, to participate with them in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

The national tone and patriotic spirit of the invitation meet my hearty approval. They are indications of a growing public sentiment which, now that the bitter strife of civil war has ceased, requires a renewal of the pursuits of peace, a return to the Constitution of our fathers, right adherence to its principles, increased reverence for its sacred obligations; a restored, invigorated, and permanent Union; and a fraternity of feeling that shall make us, as a people, one and indissoluble. There can be, for the patriot, no higher duty, no nobler work than the obliteration of the passions and prejudices which, resulting from our late sanguinary conflict, have retarded reconciliation, and prevented that complete restoration of all the States to their constitutional relations with the Federal Government which is essential to the peace, unity, strength, and prosperity of the nation.

Regretting that my public duties will not permit me to be present at your celebration, I am, very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon John T. Hoffman, etc. etc., City Hall, New York.

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866—To the Hon. John T Hoffman, City Hall, New York—Sir:—I have had the honor to receive the invitation of the Tammany Society for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July.

I am highly pleased with the form of the invitation. I like the motto which is placed at its head—"The Union must and shall be preserved." I like the vignette which illustrates it. I like the associated hues with which it is colored, namely—the red, white, and blue. I like the temple of liberty based upon the rock of the Constitution, and protected by the eagle of the American continent. I like the ships and railroads, indicative of prosperity and progress. I like the significant conjunction of dates—1776 and 1866, a period of ninety years. Why, in looking at these figures, we almost feel assured that our Republic has a life of at least one century. Alas! how many republics have been shorter lived! I would have had the flag of the Union, which is on the right, present in its azure field only the thirteen original States; but I especially delight in the flag which is on the left hand, and in whose enlarged field twenty-three stars are blazing which have come out from the deep cerulean within the past ninety years, while the original thirteen stars yet remain in their ancient place, all their morning lustre undiminished.

I have had some differences, in my time, with the Tammany Society, but I long ago forgot them all, when I recalled the fact that the Society has never once failed to observe and honor the anniversary of National Independence; and the further fact that during the recent civil war the Tammany Society sent its sons to fight for the Union, and with unswerving fidelity heartily supported the Federal Government in its struggle with sedition. In view of these facts, and of the noble principles now avowed, I hail the Tammany Society as a true Union League.

I rejoice with the Society that the conflict of arms has ceased; that the Rebellion has been crushed; that the authority of the Government has been vindicated; and that the flag of the Union now floats triumphantly over every foot of national domain. On the other hand, I mourn with the Society that the perfect Union given to us by our patriotic forefathers has not yet been entirely restored; that eleven sovereign States are denied representation in the Federal Congress, and are not recognized as coordinate parts in the National Legislature. How strange all this! We have killed disunion outright, and have killed African slavery with it, and yet we are not completely reunited.

If I did not feel assured that the American people cannot suffer so great and fatal a solecism to continue, I should say, as many others do, that we are at a crisis. But I have unbounded confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the American people. It is said in excuse of the denial of representation, that the States and their chosen representatives still continue to be seditious and disloyal. I ask, is Tennessee disloyal? Is Arkansas seditious? Are the Senators and Representatives of those States disloyal? I desire, in this respect, that each of the two Houses of Congress will apply the Constitutional test, with all the improvements of legislation upon it, and thus admit those States and Representatives who are loyal, and reject only those against whom the crime of disloyalty shall be established.

I believe, with the Tammany Society, that the Union was created to be perpetual, that the States are equal under the Constitution, that the restoration of the Union by the recent war ought to be acknowledged and recognized by all the departments of the Federal Government; that the spirit of magnanimity and fraternity should prevail in all our councils, and that the South, having accepted of the lessons of the war, and relinquished the heresies of secession, should, just so far and so fast as she comes in the attitude of loyalty, and in the persons of loyal and qualified representatives, be admitted to her constitutional representation.

I want, henceforth and forever, no North, no South, no East, no West, no divisions, and no sections and no classes, but one united and harmonious people.

It will be impossible for me to attend the celebration personally. What I have written I trust will satisfy the Society that, in spirit, I shall always be with them when they shall be engaged in renewing and fortifying the National Union.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1866.—Gentleman:—I have received your invitation, and should be happy to participate with the Tammany Society or Columbian Order in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, were I not prevented by public duties.

To the honor of your society, it has in all times, and under all circumstances, in war and in peace, been faithful to the Union of the States and the rights of the States. At no period since its organization have its teachings and services been more required than at the present, when, the victorious arms of the Republic having suppressed the false theory that the Union can be divided by secession, or the voluntary withdrawal of a State from its Federal relations and obligations, we are compelled to encounter the opposite extreme of compulsory exclusion, by which the centralists deny to eleven States the representation in Congress which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

This doctrine of compulsory exclusion is scarcely less offensive than that of voluntary secession. Each is fatal to the perpetuity of the Union.

After a long and exhausting war, which has cost us so much blood and treasure, the country needs repose, that industry, commerce, and the arts of peace may revive, and friendly relations between the States and people may be re-established. Friendly confidence among the people is to be encouraged, and must supersede hatred and revenge. No portion of the States and people can be deprived of their just rights without producing estrangement.

I respond most sincerely to the correct and patriotic views expressed in your invitation, and I regretting my inability to be present with you, respectfully submit the following sentiment:—

The *Union* of the States, only to be maintained by a faithful observance of the *rights* of the states.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES,

John T. Hoffman, Esq., City Hall, New York.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1866.—His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New York, Grand Sachem Tammany Society.—Sir:—Lieutenant-General Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the Tammany Society to take part in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, and his regret that a previous engagement will oblige him to decline the honor.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, ADAM BADEAU,

Brevet Colonel and Military Secretary.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3.—Extensive arrangements have been made by the military authorities to give a fitting celebration to the Fourth. A handsomely arranged programme of fire works, comprising many interesting pieces of a costly and elaborate design, has been gotten up by Captain William Adams, of the Ordnance Department, inside of the Fortress. The exhibition is to commence at 8 o'clock, on the beach, at the eastern side of the Fortress, lasting about two hours. Several steamers, with parties of excursionists on board, will be anchored in the Roads during the spectacle. The day will be celebrated both at Norfolk and Portsmouth with *eciat*, in strong contrast with those occurring during the war.

Mrs. Brown, an aged lady, residing in Norfolk, was fatally burned last night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The steamship *Cumberland*, Captain Haines, from Savannah, with a cargo of cotton and merchandise, put into Norfolk yesterday, short of coal, and reports having experienced heavy weather from the northeast during the entire voyage. She signalled the steamer *Flambeau*, off the Frying-pan Shoals, the steamers *Maulisk*, *Leo*, *Starlight*, and off the Wimble Shoals the steamer *Pioneer*, all heading southwest.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—The gunboat *Assutney*, with Secretaries Seward and Welles, Commodore Radford, Senator Doolittle, and others, arrived here last evening from Washington, on an excursion trip to enjoy the sea breeze. The steamer proceeded up the Elizabeth river a short distance, and anchored in Hampton Roads till this morning, when she started on her return, and will stop at Annapolis on the route.

The Fourth of July in Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 5.—The National Anniversary was observed here by picnics, excursions, and memorial tributes at the cemeteries.

The United States troops paraded in the forenoon. A portion of the colored population had a procession and festival, and Capitol Square was thronged exclusively with freedmen during the day. Business was generally suspended, and good order and good humor prevailed.

The Fourth in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The Fourth of July passed off without serious accident. There were great gatherings at Patterson and Druid Hill Parks. At the former, Mr. Botts made a speech of two hours duration on the state of the country. Senator Nye, of Nevada, also spoke.

From Georgia and South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 4.—Barnwell Rhett was murdered on his plantation near Charleston, yesterday afternoon.

The Fourth of July was observed by a general suspension of business. The freedmen made a large and very enthusiastic demonstration parading through the streets.

There was a frost in the Pickens district, in South Carolina, last week.

Sad Calamity.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 5.—A sad calamity occurred yesterday afternoon. While a party was proceeding to Rogers' Island on a picnic excursion in small boats, one of the boats was swamped, when two miles below this city, and Mr. Frederick A. Gifford, Jr., of this city, and Miss Louisa Manlay, of Ottowa, Ill., were drowned.

No Cholera at Quarantine.

NEW YORK, July 5.—There was yesterday no deaths or admissions on board of the Hospital ship of cholera patients.

Fire at Dayton, Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—A fire at Dayton, Nevada, on Tunday, destroyed property valued at $25,000.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD G. WEBB.

This well-known and popular citizen died at his residence in this city yesterday morning. Mr. Webb was descended from a fine Revolutionary stock, and took some pride in his ancestry, and especially of that feature of his ancestral history which showed that all his forefathers were actively engaged in the wars of the country. He was favorably known in this city as an accomplished gentleman, an able politician, and a kind friend. Early in life he exhibited signs of remarkable talent as a journalist—afterwards writing as principal editor of the *Pennsylvanian* with such power as to overcome all obstacles in the path of his then great party—the Democratic. His efforts at this time were especially directed against the Know Nothings, and they were the means of damaging that curious organization to a great degree. His writings attracted the attention of the Hon. John W. Forney, who at once became one of Mr. Webb's best and most influential friends, and whose advice he constantly sought and followed for several years.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Webb became a War Democrat, and used all of his influence in behalf of the National Government and our brave soldiers. He held several positions of honor and trust during his lifetime, and was for a long period an officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1862 he was a candidate for the United States Congress in the First District of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by John M. Butler, who was elected by a plurality vote, there being three candidates.

During the present year Mr. Webb espoused the cause of President Johnson, and was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District, which post he held from the death of the late Washington Keith until the period of his own demise. Mr. Webb died in his fifty-ninth year.

Sir Bellingham Graham, the Keenest and Bravest Sportsman in England.

From the London Star, June 18.

Friday night, at his residence in Park street, Grosvenor Square, expired Sir Bellingham Graham, one of the bravest, keenest, and best men across country that England ever produced. Sir Bellingham Graham's name has probably not been seen in print since it figured in the pages of Nimrod's "The Chase, the Turf, and the Road," in company with those of Sir Watkin Wynn, Billy Williamson, "Squire" Osbaldiston, Lord Forester, Tom (Assheton) Smith, Jack Mytton, Dick Christian, the rough rider, and other bygone celebrities. Among the best of them there was no more thorough sportsman—no one who, disregarding all obstacles, rode straighter to hounds than the old Baronet just dead. The hunting men of the present day would be astonished at the feats of those mighty performers of old.

Hear what Nimrod said of Sir Bellingham:—"As is the case with most hard riding men, Sir Bellingham Graham has had some severe falls; but on two occasions he very narrowly escaped destruction. The following rare instances of his pluck, however, should not be lost to the sporting world. He was licking his fox at the end of a sharp thing when an ox fence presented itself. Three first-rate performers were going in the same line, but they would not have it. Sir Bellingham never turned his horse, and cleared all but the rail on the opposite side, which probably his weight would have broken; but unfortunately his horse alighted on one of the posts and was turned over on his rider's chest. Strange as it may appear, Sir Bellingham remounted his horse and rode on; but he had not proceeded many yards when he was observed by Sir Harry Goodricke to be in the act of falling to the ground, but which he was fortunate enough to prevent. From that period, about twelve o'clock at noon, till nine o'clock the next night, Sir Bellingham never knew what had happened to him; and as he lay under the haystack whither his friends removed him at the time of the accident, every moment was expected to be his last. The pith of the story is however, yet to come. He was bled three times the first day and confined to his bed five. On the seventh, to the utter surprise and, indeed, the annoyance of his friends, he was seen in his carriage at Scraptoft, merely, as he said, to see his hounds throw off. The carriage not being able to get up to the spinney, Sir Bellingham mounted a quiet old horse (placed there, no doubt, for the purpose), muffled up in a rough jacket and a shawl, and looked on." We have not space to continue Nimrod's account in detail, and the result can be guessed. Three times the hounds checked—twice near Sir Bellingham—when he cast them. At length he could stand it no longer, off went the shawl, down went the great coat, he took the horn from a whipper-in, got the hounds to work again, and "stuck to them in a long hunting run of an hour and a half over a very strongly fenced country." Accidents in the hunting field, when not at once fatal, do not seem to leave permanent injurious effects. Mr. Assheton Smith (of whom it was computed that he had from sixty to a hundred falls a year) died at a good old age, and Sir Bellingham Graham was in his seventy-seventh year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, July 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand. 5-20s sold at 104½, and 6s of 1881 at 106⅝, coupons off; 97¼ was bid for 10-40s, and 103½ for 7·30s. State and City loans are inactive. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 90½; and new City 6s at 96

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 37¼@37⅝, a slight advance; Reading at 53½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Norristown at 56, a slight advance, and Minehill at 57, an advance of ½. 154 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira common; 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which sold largely at from 19⅝@19¾, an advance of ¼. 57 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 39½ for Spruce and Pine; and 72 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 140 was bid for First National; 215 for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 93 for Northern Liberties; 31¾ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 53 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares are rather firmer. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35½, an advance of ½; and common do. at 27, a slight advance. 120 was bid for for Morris Canal preferred; 14⅝ for Susquehanna Canal; 55½ for Delaware Division; and 65 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there is more doing. Caldwell sold at ·44; Dalzell at ⅞; Mingo at ⅝; and Cornplanter at ⅝.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 152⅞; 11 A. M., 153; 12 M., 152⅝; 1 P. M., 152½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$500 Pa 5s.....c&p	90½	200 sh Dalzell......1	⅞
$11000 City 6s new.ls.	96⅝	100 sh Mingo........	⅝
$5000 do..........	96⅝	250 sh Sch. N....lots	27
$700 do.....lots.	96½	100 sh Sch N pf....	35½
$10000 do..........	96⅝	17 sh Mor Canal.lts	90
$1000 US 6s '81 coup.	106⅝	100 sh Corn Planter.	⅝
$5080 Sch Nav 6s 82.	79	100 sh Read......b30	53¼
100 sh Caldwell......	·44	400 sh do..ls s5int	53⅛
100 sh Cata pf....b30	37⅝	200 sh do....s5wn	53⅛
100 sh do.......b5	37½	100 sh do...s5int	53⅛
100 sh do.........	37½	100 sh do.s5wnint	53¼
1000 sh St Nch Cl..lts	2⅞	200 sh do......s10	53⅛
2400 sh do........c	2⅞	100 sh do..s30wn	53¼
500 sh do........5	2⅞	100 sh do.......2d	53⅛
100 sh Hest'v. R....c	19⅝	100 sh do....b5int	53⅛
200 sh do....lts c.	19⅝	219 sh Pa R......lots	56
100 sh do......b30	19½	5 sh Norristown...	56
200 sh do.........	19½	10 sh Minehill..c&p	57
100 sh do.........	19⅝	400 sh 4th & 8th.....	20¼
100 sh do	19⅝	100 sh NY & Mid....	5⅝
190 sh do.....b30.	19⅝		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold..........................	152⅝	153⅛
American Silver, ¼s and ½s..................	142½	144
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	12½	12¾
" " July, 1864....	12	12¼
" " August, 1864....	11½	11¾
" " October, 1864....	10½	10¾
" " Dec., 1864....	9¼	9¾
" " May, 1865....	7½	8
" " August, 1865....	6¼	6½
" " Sept., 1865....	5½	6
" " October, 1865....	5¼	5½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 5.—The celebrations of the "Fourth" are the general topic of conversation and the absence of many of the merchants from the city, confines operations to a very limited circle.

In Quercitron Bark no further sales have been reported. We quote No 1 at $35 ℔ ton.

There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market and the only sales reported were in small lots for the supply of the home consumers, at $8@8·75 for superfine; $9@9·75 for extras; $10·50@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11 5@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@17 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $6 50@6.75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue very small, but there is not much demand, and prices are drooping. We quote common and choice Pennsylvania red at $2·40@3; 500 bushels spring sold at $2 50; white ranges from $3·20@3 55. Rye is in fair request, but there is very little here; small sales of Pennsylvania at $1·25, and Western at $1·20. In Corn but little doing; sales of 1000 bushels mixed Western at 98c. Oats remain without change; sales of Pennsylvania at 72@73c., and Western at 60@63c.

Whisky is dull; Pennsylvania sells at $2·24@2·26, and Ohio at $2·28@2·29.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Cotton quiet at 36@38c. Flour is dull; 5500 barrels sold; State $6·60@10·25; Ohio $8 60@13·75; Western $6·60@10; Southern $10 20@17; Canadian $9@13 50. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn has advanced 1c.; 120,000 bushels sold at 87@88c. Beef steady. Pork steady; 1200 barrels Mess sold at $32·37.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Opening of the Grand Conflict in Europe.

From the Times.

The news from Europe on Tuesday is up to the 24th of June. There has, as yet, been no great battle fought. Lives were lost and blood was spilled, and the suicidal war in Germany has not only commenced, but there is no end to it until the victorious sword commands peace. At present no one can foretell who will be the happy one to bring peace to distracted Germany. Everything is at odds and ends, and at this distance, and with the abbreviated account of late occurrences in Germany that we have received, we are enabled neither to prophesy nor to give what we would call a complete picture of present affairs. Nevertheless, we will endeavor to present our conception of military matters between Prussia and Austria and their allies.

It appears that Prussia has taken full possession of Saxony, even removing the royal arms of Saxony, and replacing them with the arms of Prussia. We may regard this as a great military advantage to the Prussian army. Austria is proverbial for her slowness, and at this time she has lost, in fact, the first campaign. The Prussians have occupied Lobau, Zittau, and Sckeuditz, which, like a triangle, inclose the northern frontier of Bohemia. It was even reported, as the latest news indicates, that the Prussians had advanced into Bohemia. This we consider doubtful; but if so, it shows that Prussia is determined to push her first advantage to the utmost.

We cannot forego this opportunity to express our surprise that the Austrians did not anticipate the Prussians in the occupation of Saxony. As a matter of military tactics it was most certainly in the interest of the Austrians to keep the Prussians out of and away from the plains of Saxony. But, whatever reasons there may have been, whether justifiable or not, Prussia is in Saxony and Austria has to drive her out of it. There is but one line of news, and that may mean something important. It is said that an Austrian patrol crossed the Silesian frontier, and after firing at and pressing back a Prussian patrol, other Austrian troops were following. If that be so, it is possible that from Silesia the Austrian general may succeed in isolating the Prussians in Saxony. To do this, however, it would be necessary that Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and in fact the whole force of the Diet should move. It appears they have concentrated near Frankfort, and, it is said, a great battle was impending at that place, all the troops of the southern States of Germany having been advanced to that point, and Prussia, on her way southward, having taken Frankfort in a central march of attack against the Diet.

Italy is said to have made an official declaration of war against Austria, and a report comes to us by way of Vienna that Prussia has sent one hundred and thirty millions of francs to Florence to aid Italy in its proposed fight against Austria. No other military movements of the Italians are reported, except that they had crossed the Mincio, and had proceeded onward unopposed. It must be understood that the world-renowned Quadrilateral is some distance east from the Mincio, and that, considering the present attitude of France, and her guarantee of the inviolability of the Italian kingdom, Austria will most certainly keep on the defensive in the south so long as either a great victory or overwhelming defeat in the north shall not have made an aggressive movement against the Italians necessary or desirable.

The most unexplainable position occupied by any power in Europe is that of Russia. Rumors are flying to and fro on the Continent of an alliance between Austria and Russia, but nobody knows enough about the matter either authoritatively to contradict or to confirm the report. One thing appears to be certain, that Russia has concentrated a large number of troops on her western frontier. That this has not been done to attack Austria all know; but whether the object be to help Austria no one can as yet pretend to say. Napoleon is also watching, and it may be that he expects to come to an understanding with Russia about a new map of Europe. But events may travel faster than man's mind, and if a battle in Germany should change the relations of the two great powers at war, who knows but what Russia and France may be found in battle array again?

The next mail from Europe will bring us the tidings of the first great battle in Central Europe between Germans and Germans, and also whether, as always heretofore, foreign powers have taken advantage of this purely German quarrel, and are about attempting to reap the benefit.

The Military Strength of the European Belligerents.

From the Herald.

We published on Monday some interesting statistics, collated from official sources, showing the military strength of the present European belligerents. From these figures it would appear that vast armies are in the field, and that the clash of arms, when it comes in earnest, will be tremendous, and rock Europe to the centre.

It is a well-established fact, but one not generally noted, that the numerical strength of armies in actual and active service is greatly exaggerated. The immense armies of the ancients, numbering in some instances, according to sacred and profane history, millions of men, were undoubtedly composed more of camp followers and other non-combatants than men capable of bearing the rude and cumbersome arms of the period. The fabled myriads included in the armies of the ancient Persians, Tartars, Egyptians, Assyrians, and the other warlike powers of the early ages, were no doubt impeded in their marches and battles by the great number of useless and unserviceable characters that hung upon the rear and flanks of the main armies. It is a curious circumstance that while ancient historians mention the interminable numbers of those ancient hosts, they neglect to state how the men were supported; how the commissariat was supplied while traversing through unknown and desert regions; where the quartermaster replenished his stores for his famishing horses, elephants, camels, and other beasts of burden and transportation. They had no railroads in those days. They had no magnetic telegraph then. They could not talk from point to point and transmit orders with the regularity and despatch of personal communication. They had no light artillery then. They had no spherical shot or five-hundred-pounder shells; no torpedoes, no two-mile rifles, no submarine batteries, no iron clad war ships, no electric fuses, no gunpowder—except the Chinese—no gun cotton, no nitro-glycerine and other explosive material. They had huge battering rams, weighing some tons; immense bow guns, mounted on carriages and throwing very heavy arrows; stone slings, javelins, and all those articles of warfare the careful student of ancient military history is familiar with. But although it would require a great physical force to manage these implements, we doubt very much whether history is correct in placing the numbers of these ancient armies at the large figures it does, for the simple reason that the hordes could not be fed in the hostile countries they traversed.

We presume the extent and condition of the armies in the United States during the Rebellion were larger in number and better equipped, better fed and clothed, and better disciplined than any armies of half the number in ancient or modern times. In April, 1865, the Union armies had on their rolls one million three hundred thousand men. At the same time the Rebels had on their rolls seven hundred thousand men—making together two millions of troops. Of this number at least one-third were not in the field at any one time, but were engaged in doing garrison duty, occupying fortified places, protecting six thousand miles of posts, lying sick in hospitals, and otherwise not in the field.

All the great battles of the Rebellion were fought with less than seventy-five thousand men on each side, except the battle of the Wilderness, when Grant had about one hundred thousand, and Lee about the same number. This was the greatest and most stubborn battle of the war, the men not being out of the hearing of musketry for ten days. The other battles, like most of those of the Grecians, Romans, Carthaginians, and the First Napoleon, were fought with between fifty and sixty thousand men, except the battle of Waterloo, when probably two hundred thousand men were engaged on both sides in deciding the final throw in the game of settling the destinies of Europe.

It will be thus in the present European war. For, although Austria will have an army estimated at a million and a quarter, Prussia and its allies, exclusive of Italy, some eight hundred thousand, and with the army of that power nearly a million and a half, we shall be very much surprised if we hear of a battle numbering over one hundred thousand on each side at any time while the war lasts, be that period brief be protracted.

Defeat of the English Reform Bill—A Ministerial Crisis.

From the World.

The Ministry have been beaten on the Reform bill by a vote of 304 to 315—the majority against the Government being eleven. The immediate consequence is, that the Ministry are supposed to have resigned. We say *supposed* to have resigned, because, while it is known that they have made an important communication to the Queen, it is not known precisely what that communication is. Her Majesty is at Balmoral, 600 miles from London. The defeat took place on Monday night, June 18. On Tuesday, at the instance of the ministerial leaders, in both Houses, Parliament adjourned over to the Monday following; and Earl Russell in the Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, in language so similar that it must have been concerted, stated that the Ministry "had made a communication to her Majesty." This must have meant either that they had tendered their resignation, or that they had advised a dissolution of Parliament. That it could have been nothing less serious than one or the other of of these, is evident from Mr. Gladstone's reference to the "state of abeyance in which the functions of the executive Government are placed."

The absence of the Queen, at a place so distant and inconvenient, is a pretty good indication that neither she nor the Government suspected the near approach of anything so serious as a ministerial crisis. There were many reasons for supposing that Parliament would not care to push this ministry to an extremity. The Parliament is only five or six months old, and the elections gave the Ministry a clear majority of seventy. The average election - expenses were probably some five or six thousand pounds, and the members would be unwilling to incur this expense again so soon, attended as it would be, in many cases, with the hazard of loss of their seats. Besides, the time is most inopportune and inconvenient, either for a dissolution of Parliament, or a change of Ministry. Just at the point when a great and portentous war is breaking out on the Continent, and when the country approved of the foreign policy, confided in the experience and accepted the guidance of Earl Russell and Lord Clarendon, a dissolution, either of Parliament or of the Ministry, must be regarded as a hazard, and almost as a calamity. Both the Queen and her ministers seem to have relied too much on these considerations; the Queen in placing herself out of convenient reach at a time when the Reform debate was approaching its crisis; the Ministry, in incautiously staking their existence on the success of this measure.

There has been something of a positiveness, almost amounting to arrogance, in the bearing of Mr. Gladstone towards the opponents of the bill; as if the continuance of the Ministry in office was so indispensable, at this time, that they could exact a compliance with their wishes. It was probably on this idea that, in an earlier stage of the debate, he announced the determination of the Ministry to stand or fall with this measure; and that, on the night of their defeat, he chose to make an amendment offered by Lord Dunkellin a question of confidence.

Lord Dunkellin claimed that his amendment did not affect the vital principle of the bill, but only one of its details. His lordship is the Irish member for Galway. In Ireland, the suffrage is regulated, not by the rent of the house, but by its "rateable value"—that is, by the assessment for texes. The principle of Mr. Gladstone's Reform bill was, to give the borough franchise to all householders paying £7 annual rent. Lord Dunkellin proposed that instead of £7 rental value, £7 "rateable value" should be the standard. This was doubtless what we, in the political slang of our country, call a "dodge" It enabled many members who disliked reform, but durst not vote directly against it, to strike at its life while apparently aiming at one of its limbs. The rent of tenements is higher than their rateable value. Mr. Bright expressed the opinion, in his speech in opposition to the amendment, that a £7 rateable value, as a basis of the franchise, would be equivalent to £9 rental value. Mr. Gladstone stated that his bill would enfranchise only 144,000 persons; that the proposed amendment would reduce it by at least 60,000; and that he would not consent to its reduction at all. "From that moderate amount of enfranchisement," he said, "we are not, under any circumstances or conditions, prepared to recede. By it we intend to stand." After using this language, the Ministry could do nothing less, on the adoption of the amendment, than to either offer their resignation or advise the Queen to dissolve Parliament. The opinion in London is rife that they have resigned; and speculation is rife as to whether the Queen will accept their resignation. Just at the moment when Europe is kindling into a general conflagration, will she consent to dispense with a Ministry in whose foreign policy both she and the country have full confidence?

That she was wholly unprepared for having such a question forced upon her for decision, at this time, is evident from her absence. She is understood to have great personal respect for Lord Derby; but it is doubtful whether he can form a Ministry, and next to certain that, even if he could, it would be of brief and uncertain tenure. The Conservative party, which Lord Derby leads, is in an acknowledged minority. The Reform bill has been defeated by dissensions in the ranks of the Liberals. A Ministry entering power with a Parliamentary minority, could not long stand up against the vigorous, the vigilant, the vindictive opposition of the Liberals. Another ministerial crisis would unavoidably and speedily come; and perhaps at a period as inopportune and inconvenient as the present. The instability of such a Ministry is a reason why statesmen will be unwilling to enter it; and is the chief obstacle to Lord Derby's success in forming one. It is also a strong reason why the Queen should not desire him to undertake it. The friends of the present, hope that she will graciously refuse to accept their tendered resignation; that they will consider their honor satisfied by the offer; and that, in dutiful submission to the royal wishes, they will consent to retain their places.

However this may be, it is certain that, by this defeat, Mr. Gladstone suffers great loss of prestige. His political stature is shortened by a full cubit. It is alleged that his management of the Reform bill has been a tissue of blunders; that he has demonstrated his incapacity for parliamentary leadership. Brilliant as an orator, clever and successful as a financier, and for some time past the rising hope of his country, it is alleged that he is stranded in his first considerable attempt to navigate parliamentary waters alone. In a newly elected Parliament, with a ministerial majority of seventy, he has squandered his patrimony in a few months, and become a political bankrupt. This may be a harsh judgment, as any minister is liable to defeat, but his critics point out specific instances of mismanagement, and what they consider as gross blundering. It was a lack of judgment to have undertaken so great a measure at all, until, by other questions, he had tested the devotion of his followers, and assured himself of his power to mould them to his wishes. It was a mistake to present the measure by halves, and to have been compelled to crudely extemporize the second half in the progress of the discussion. He was unwary in so committing the existence of the Ministry to the immediate success of the bill, that he could not retire and await a more favorable juncture for pressing it. He gave his enemies an advantage in allowing them to defeat him on a subordinate question, instead of bringing them to a square vote on the £7 franchise, and covering them with the odium of direct opposition to reform. In all these particulars, Palmerston would have acted differently; and it is most unfortunate for the reputation of Gladstone that, coming immediately after that consummate leader, he makes the contrast so keenly felt between Palmerston's address and his own want of tact.

Look Here!

From the Tribune.

Every time we have enacted a protective tariff, the *Evening Post* and its school have insisted that one necessary effect of such a measure would be the destruction of our revenue from customs or duties on imports. Let us see how these predictions have been fulfilled. We copy the official returns of Receipts from customs from *Appleton's Cyclopædia*:—

TARIFF OF 1828.

Five years before.		*Five years after.*	
1823	$19 088 433	1829	$22,681,965
1824	17,878 325	1830	21,922,391
1825	20 098,713	1831	24 224 441
1826	23,341 331	1832	28 465,237
1827	19,712,283	1833	29 032 508
Total	$100,119 085	Total	$126,326,542

Increase, $26,207,457.

TARIFF OF 1842

Four years before.		*Four years after.*	
1838	$16,158 800	1843*	$14 093 686
1839	23 137,924	1844	26,183,570
1840	13,499,502	1845	27 528,112
1841	14 487 216	1846	26 712,667
Total	$67,283,442	Total	$94,518,025

Increase, $27,235,383.

* As the fiscal year began now to be computed from June 30 to June 30, we have but half a year's duties for this year, which we have doubled to give the full year.

These facts tell their own story. Read the future in the light of the past.

The Atlantic Cable.

From the Daily News.

The graver political questions that have distracted Europe for the past few months have diverted the public mind, bent on information from that quarter, from the preparations for laying the Atlantic cable, which are now nearly completed. About the 8th of July is named as the time when the *Great Eastern*, with the cable aboard, will depart from Valentia on her errand of laying the cable. The former failures to effect this result have suggested many improvements in the method to be followed on this occasion, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained that, what with the newly acquired information, and the calmness of the ocean at this season, the work of connecting the two Continents by telegraph will prove at last successful.

In view of the great war in Germany, the course of this important enterprise will be watched more eagerly at the present time than under other circumstances; for in a struggle that promises the most vital changes in the entire European system, the interest of the people of America will be proportionately aroused. With the Atlantic cable a fixed fact, our people will be able to follow the campaigns of Austrians, Prussians, and Italians with nearly as precise a knowledge as they did those of Lee or Grant. It is to be hoped that the sanguine expectations of those in charge of the cable may not be again disappointed, and that, at an early day, it may be given us to peruse St. Petersburg news of the day before over our breakfast coffee the next morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.
6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 26, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after August 31, 1866 with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 15th of July.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
6 28thstu8t Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—ALL goods heretofore shipped by the WALLOWER LINE, will, on and after this date, be received and forwarded from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets.

S. B. KINGSTON,
7 2 6t Agent Pennsylvania Rail road.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant, the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES, No. 64 BROADWAY.

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Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

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CLOTHING!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
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Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3·00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 3mrp FARR, No. 10 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED AND VENTILATED ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE "Evening Telegraph" Building, No. 108 South THIRD Street, TO RENT, With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms, plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S
NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING
AMERICAN
REFRIGERATOR,
PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preservative in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.,

LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER, WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

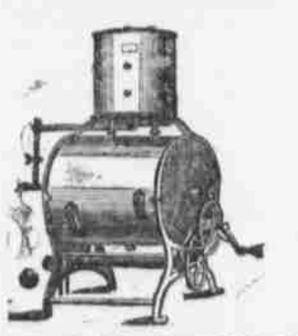
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street

REFRIGERATORS
PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.

2000 REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS, just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city, which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. ANDERSON,
6 8 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

OILS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,
6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 26 1m *PROPRIETOR.*
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 t7 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Rail road, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,
Is now open for the season.

The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
PROPRIETOR.

Transient and Permanent Boarders taken on Liberal Terms. 6 23stuth2wrp

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address

SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning, bathing unsurpassed. Mr. Holzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
7 2 12t WM. HOLDZKOM, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marscorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. B. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co,
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M, 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mtp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion............ 6 00 A. M.
Mail............ 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached............ 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)............ 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation............ 4·15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion............ 5·18 P. M.
Mail............ 4·45 P. M.
Freight............ 11·23 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)............ 7 08 A. M.
Accommodation............ 5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson............ 6·32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street............ 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield............ 1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 6 5 1mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
1 6 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. 5 5 stuth3m4p

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

THE QUIP.

The merry world did on a day
  With his train-bands and mates a ree
To meet together where I lay,
  And all in sport to jeer at me.

First Beauty crept into a rose,
  Which when I pluck'd not, "Sir," said she,
"Tell me, I pray, whose hands are those?"
  But Thou shalt answer, Lord, for me.

Then Money came, and, chinking still,
  "What tune is this, poor man?" said he;
"I heard in music you had skill;"
  But Thou shalt answer, Lord, for me.

Then came grave Glory puffing by,
  In silks that whistled "Who but he?"
He scarce allow'd me half an eye;
  But Thou shalt answer, Lord, for me.

Then came quick Wit and Conversation,
  And he would needs a comfort be;
And, to be short, make an oration;
  But Thou shalt answer, Lord, for me.

Yet when the hour of thy design
  To answer these fine things shall come,
Speak not at large; say I am thine;
  And then they have their answer home.

FIRST SENATE AFTER THE WAR.

An Historical Gallery of Portraits—Leaders, but no Patriarchs—Fessenden, Johnson, Wilson, Trumbull, and Gratz Brown—Sumner and St. Just—The Merchants, Pioneers, and Journalists of the Senate.

The XXXIXth Senate of the United States has not borne a part of like prominence with the body of younger and more numerous men accessory to it. It has been a place of confirmation rather than of origin, and while the questions current come fresh and startling from the floor of the House, the same house is also Senatorial in the experience, independence, and ability of its components. Thaddeus Stevens, in the Senate, would be a leader of no less eminence than he now sustains. The same remark I have had occasion to make upon the better average of intelligence now prevailing in the lower branch, is applicable to the superior legislature. There are no longer overtopping statures here. The floor to-day is not like the five great pyramids rising above the desert; it is a high table-land, like the Virginia Piedmont, where every individual knoll is a battle position, and the mountains are the dim and distant Blue Ridges of a far historic era.

The man who stands in the focus of the assembly is a New Englander, Mr. Foster. He bears the name of Lafayette, and is a direct descendant of Miles Standish. Whoever looks for excellent pedigrees in high places can find one here, remote and sturdy in its origin and republican in all its traditions. Twenty-seven years of public service find him quiet and vigilant, a calm, intrepid President, whose strong will has kept the roughest tractable.

THE PAST OF THE SENATE.

This body, taking the name of that grand old assembly before whose white and flowing beards the barbarian Gauls stood abashed, has nevertheless had its pioneer history, when the strong arm took up what the hot tongue failed to say, and the trembling lip and glaring eye that closed the debate was like the very finger-boards that pointed to the "lawn" at Bladensburg and the plateau of Arlington. A better dispensation now prevails with Northern ideas uppermost, and the few violations of decency and courtesy which have marred the session have been of no deeper origin than drunkenness. Mr. McDougall once mistook the Hall for a bar-room, but was checked in the midst of a profane anecdote, and Mr. Salisbury once prefaced a speech by laying his pistol on his desk; for which he narrowly escaped expulsion.

Here are three semicircles of oak desks, set under a roof lighted with soft medallion glass, and studded with bronzes and gilded pendants.

Following the President's eye you observe midway of the second semicircle, a grave, grey gentleman, cast in the most sedate of citizen moulds, inspecting through his gold glasses a wilderness of notes and manuscripts. He reminds you of a bishop fulfilling the duties of a bank president, and there is a severe, perhaps a petulant method in the movement of his lips and hands, for he is the responsible member of the Senate, carrying the reputation of his party and the statistics of the Government well nigh upon his shoulders alone. Other men are shining ornaments, the heroes of episodes, who gain great credit or reprehension by occasional exhibitions; this man is the chairman of the foremost committee, the ultimate resort when the minority, ever prying and revolutionizing, make their combined onsets against the policy they would overthrow. There is for him all the drudgery of eminence, little of its sparkle and leisure. He dare not be brilliant, because that would impeach his steadiness and reliability. He must carry within himself all the proofs, the statistics, the grand plan of action; and since he is not in bodily strength the peer of his contemporary Senators, we may well imagine in his broken sleep and overworked brain the fulsomeness and satiety of high command unless instigated by the love of duty and the inspiration of patriotism. He speaks with more than the calmness of a legislative leader; long experience in the Courts of Nisi Prius has lost him the dramatic intention, which gives the vulgar idea of statesmanship. A concoctor of no surprises, the arranger of no tableaux, he deals with the masonry of argument, not its architectural details. For thirty-four years, a man's lifetime, he has been a legislator, and is at last the leader of the Senate.

To the right of the hall, removed some half-a-dozen seats, you note a brown-haired man, hale and able-bodied, and younger than most others, who is the foremost, in point of command and cleverness, of the few Democratic members. This is Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, a Democrat of strong party traditions, an effective, collected speaker, prudent in tone, decided in opinion, and more zealous in the general affairs of the country than the mass of his party colleagues, whose opposition is apt to be mere protest and bitterness. He is of light complexion, settled and severe face, but without particular character, either in guise or oratory. He has marred his native *extempore* confidence somewhat by the too frequent habit of reading his speeches from manuscript.

The State of Maryland is represented by two men of great but differing gifts. He who sits close up to the Speaker, writing all the while with an attorney's industry, is Reverdy Johnson. A massively quakerly featured man, with a bulging contour, from the eyebrows down to the under lip cast like a prize fighter, and seeming by the one eye he has lost to carry the scars of his art. Yet the ampleness and symmetry of his head show that it was framed for better internal than exterior uses—built like a fort, but really an arsenal—while the keen, close angle of the chin gives token of some delicacy of taste and feeling. He has short grey hair; his eye is doggedly humorous; he is the most individual physical stature on the floor.

Less significant, of a triter and more average humanity, yet perfect in his kind, and pleasing rather than striking, is the hale meridional face of John A. J. Creswell, a Senator beautiful in his friendships, a sturdy Republican of progressive integrity, and one of the new and more Christian regime of Maryland gentlemen. These colleagues, of opposite politics, seem to me to constitute one of the very best Senatorial delegations, and I do not know, indeed, that any State has sent to Washington so much reason on the one side and feeling on the other. The men compounded would make one perfect statesman, and I am able to see no other single delegation of which the same could be said. Creswell comes from the northern border, so close to it in his little town of Elkton, that he has inhaled the breath of freedom across the line, and in his ardent espousal of the newer and purer code for his native State, ranks with the most progressive Senators of his time. He lacks the close acquaintance with constitutional law possessed by his colleague, but also the narrow and literal humanity derived from too great reverence for a charter and the authorities upon it. He is aware, as Mr. Johnson is not, of the dawn of a better dispensation, wherein we legislate for civilization and not for compromises nor circumstances, and with all the hopefulness of a generous nature would see Maryland wheel into the column of States emancipated, not only in her serfs, but in her prejudices, her methods, and her industries. In affability these Senators are equal, both being respected and popular with their adversaries on the floor; but Johnson belongs essentially to the class of jurists, and Creswell to that of legislators. We look to one for criticism and interpretation, to the second for the preception and recognition of those latest and largest social phenomena which are disregarded by those nations only which have ceased to grow. Creswell is the inheritor of all the sympathies and much of the power of Henry Winter Davis, his political tutor and brother, and his eulogy upon the dead man was one of the most touching and classical obituaries of our history;—

> "For the Christian, scholar, statesman, and orator all good men are mourners; but what shall I say of that grief which none can share—the grief of friendship?
>
> "Oh, my friend! comforted by the belief that you, while living, deemed me worthy to be your companion, and loaded me with the proofs of your esteem, I shall fondly treasure, during my remaining years, the recollection of your smile and counsel. Lost to me is the strong arm whereon I have so often leaned; but in that path which in time past we trod most joyfully together I shall continue, as God shall give me to see my duty, with unfaltering, though, perhaps, with unskilful steps, right onward to the end."

The eye of the stranger will insensibly wander to a large and rounded figure, standing in the open space to the left, behind his chair, which is on the furthest row removed from the Speaker. He it was whose patient and elegant scholarship made him the classical orator of freedom, and whom she chose as her elect to shed his blood on the Senate floor, that he might have the sympathies of mankind.

Of Charles Sumner there is no better picture extant than this, in De Cormonin's Sketch of St. Just, the great French orator of the Revolution:—

> "A Republican by conviction, austere by temperament, disinterested by character. * * * * His capacity was not beneath his situation. A gloomy fire beamed in his looks. He had a melancholy expression of countenance, a certain inclination for solitude, a delivery slow and solemn, a soul of iron intrepidity, determined will, an object ever fixed and distinct before his eyes. He elaborated his reports with a studied dogmatism. He seasoned them with scraps of metaphysics taken from Hobbes and Rousseau, and to the violent and expeditious realities of his revolutionary practice he joined a social philosophy compounded of humanitarian imaginations and flowery reveries."

From Mr. Sutton, the Head of the Congressional Phonographers, I have had a most interesting revival of the scene of the famous Brooks assault.

With his legs beneath his desk, his chair nailed to the floor, so that he could move neither forward nor backward, the pale Senator sat writing; the stealthy assassin came to the front of the desk, cane in hand, and leaned forward with his feet firmly planted: "Are you Mr. Sumner?" "I am." "Then——." With his left hand he grasped the Senator's throat and pulled him forward. His knees beneath the desk pinned him down like a vice. The black whalebone cut into the scalp fast and deep, drawing blood till it poured over forehead, and eyes, and white linen, and at last the rod splintered in its terrible mission. Then, with a great involuntary groan, the large man's writhing strength burst the screws of the desk; it fell with a shock, and Charles Sumner flung forward, glared a moment helplessly around him at the crowd of paralyzed or unsympathizing witnesses, and then, with a sort of gurgling cry, tumbled all headlong and heaped upon the floor.

For minutes not a man stooped to lift him; the wounds exuded fast and black, and the people, grouped in a circle, looked curiously on, as at a butchering or a hanging, while Brooks, unscathed and with a free and lofty step, passed away into the marble corridors. Who can re-read this scene, in the light of the great blazing war since fought to the wreck of the bloody interest that stained the holiness of the Senate, without associating with Charles Sumner's gashes the frequent bayonet at the throat of the Rebel soldier. History bearing out its memorable text:—"His blood be upon us and our children." Since that day the record will tell how this pale, feeble man, silent upon his individual wrong, resolved, in his own words, to call his assassin "Slavery," and, "God helping him! to pursue the bloody monster to his death!" He rang this cry with the pertinacity of Cato's "*Carthago delenda est*," and not even the women, working their hair into bowstrings, retarded its desperate overthrow. There is no character in the Capitol so alone, and calm, and high, as this Senator. He is a bachelor; he wears much of the time an absent poet's look, past things into space. In *personnel* he is the *beau ideal* of a Republican Senator; in habits, a perfect alumnus of New England.

His colleague, Mr. Wilson—the most popular man in Massachusetts in his associations—is the antipodes of Mr. Sumner in temperament; a stout, florid, farmer-like gentleman, not strong or smooth in debate, but imbued with the progressive independence of his Commonwealth, and full of "hard sense" and devotion to public duty. He has, probably, the most genial face in the Senate.

There is one figure in the Senate, in the middle row to the right, almost boyish, with straight black careless hair, garbed in civil grey, and wearing glasses. He is just within the prescribed extreme youth of a Senator, and his services, wealth, promise, social stature, make him one of the extraordinary and precocious people of the era, almost the only parallel in contemporary legislation of such youthful heroes as Bayard, Kilpatrick, Custer, and Chamberlain.

Riddle, of Delaware, is a stout, short, crouching man, in grey curls, of medium position and aspirations.

Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, is the successor in volubility of Henry S. Foote, a little, wizzen-faced, dried-up, blindish-eyed man, of enormous wind and vitality, who is bitter as gall, and useful to stave off a vote, sometimes talking four or even five hours, as the wind bloweth where it listeth.

Chandler, of Michigan, is a tall, sharp-featured, frowzy haired gentleman, of mild expression, and Northwestern in his ardor for a square, fair era.

In John Sherman we have the nearest approach in the Senate to Mr. Gladstone, an indefatigable business man, extravagantly tall, stooping, thin, whose small head is covered with black hair, and whose small black eyes are lightning calculators. He is one of the youngest, most studious, most prudent men in the country, and adds power to the great galaxy of splendid people which Ohio has of late given to freedom and the country.

Howard, of Michigan, is a man of flushed complexion, poring through glasses; and Kirkwood, of Iowa, is the easy, *neglige* member, sitting without neck-tie, agricultural in method and quietness.

Guthrie, of Kentucky, well back on the Democratic right, is an aged, staid person, one of the most venerable among the Senators in services and feebleness. He votes with the unreviving and unrevivable school of Lewis Cass, fair for their day, but since that day the volcano has had its grand eruption and another generation lives.

B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, sits close up to the Speaker, a small man of nervous temperament, able in much, transcendental sometimes, full of high thoughts on man and destiny, and, with Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, the journalist element of the Senate. The latter is a pleasant citizen legislator, very kindly and incorruptible.

The jester of the Senate is Nye, of Nevada, who sits next to Sumner, a sledge-hammer man when he trifles in earnest, and, probably the first "stump" speaker in America: its pioneersman is James Lane, of Kansas, favorably known to himself as "Jim" Lane—a man of good use, once upon a time, to fight the beasts of Ephesus, but not always the best match for the man who fired the Ephesian dome; Steward, of Nevada, is its most anxious spirit, a man of auburn beard, and ever watchful; while Wade, of Ohio, is its gladiator. He is a man of inflexible face, above the common height, with sharp features, and compressed mouth, sallow of complexion, his very hair pugnacious. He is a hard man to have on the side of your enemy; he carries his head a little down, as if to say, "I am horned and toss!" Educated in the spirit of Northern Ohio, he can bear no mention of personal freedom imperilled, and defers little to conventional things, so man, in his stalwartness, be vindicated.

Cowan, of Pennsylvania, the President's champion, is a tall, student-like man, of much culture, ill calculated to work with a majority, dealing little with ideas, but vigorous with illustrations, no despicable enemy in any issue, and, by his present unpopular course, rising naturally to prominence, if not to power.

Trumbull, of Illinois, is a compact, small man, square-headed, pointed in gesture, powerful and exhaustive in argument, drawing from his gold glasses some shadow of scholasticism; Morgan, of New York, has the fine, commercial face of our metropolitan merchants, frosted a little with equally turning hairs, and Harris, his colleague, is more broad and parental, both of them attentive to the colossal interests of this swarming industrial empire. Morrill is a keen, active New England lawyer, with no melo-dramatic loves. Pomeroy, of Kansas, is the fac-simile of the sturdy country gentleman, above fretting or melancholy. Conness is one of the belligerent members, temperate, self-made, with the North-Irish virtues and indomitability. Nesmith was once a sutler on the plains, and comes by hard rounds to a good place on the ladder; and Buckalew, who was raised in the Pennsylvania Legislature as a most fluent and serviceable party-man, has so far been a failure here that the exacting and desperate Democracy, full of thirst and hunger, are loud in upbraiding him.

The novitiate in Congress who concludes that he is to make his mark by oratory alone, will suffer assured discomfiture. The men who advance most rapidly are those with special adaptations, or who have mastered some single department of political literature beyond the reach of all others. On the floor, the more sensibility to opinion the less progress is the rule. It is singular that many men of splendid attainments come to Congress to lose their reputation. The case of Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, is in point—a lawyer with few equals. He felt that here he had not confirmed his renown, and declined renomination. It was by overweening loquacity that Henry S. Foote destroyed his influence in the Senate, having passed glib opinions on all sorts of things till he became too trite to be noticeable.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

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Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
THIS EVENING,
The Gorgeous Spectacle in four parts, of the
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Lurline, the Queen..........Miss Effie Germon
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY BY WITHAM.
THE BATH OF BEAUTY.
STALACTITIC HALL OF THE NAIADS.
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
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THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.

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GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
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a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
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Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

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Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
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OFFICE,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
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Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

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BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
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Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·60. All other sizes $7·00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 1 6 6m

LOST.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, ISsued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock dated September 22, 1863 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Brey Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuthslst*

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
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Jewelry,
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The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

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OF THE
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AT THE
NEW STORE,
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The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
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MUSICAL BOXES.
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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
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SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. 15 26 §

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Etc. Etc. Etc.
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Alum and Dry Plaster.
Never Mould---Never Corrode.
Always Remain Fire-Proof.
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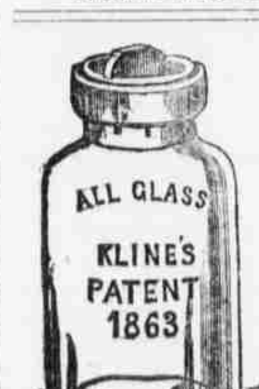

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FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
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Market Price.
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ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
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PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143·95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 60, for paving, $44·60, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving $39·79, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55·84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving $24·72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25·23, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24·03, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24·97, lot south side of Brown street 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24·22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12th3m*

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street below Broad. 6 6 6m

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
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PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET!

5'20S.---FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH ASH, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of STEPHEN SMITH and LEWIS R. SMITH, Executors of SARAH ASH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 28 thstu5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

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12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

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WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
1 3 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Yesterday's Demonstration.

How eloquent was the language of the flags yesterday! Gathered from a thousand glorious battle-fields, mementoes of a thousand terrible conflicts, perforated, tattered, torn, mangled, blood-stained—how they spoke to eye and heart as no voice of silver-tongued orator or pen of ready writer could do! Alas for the fallen heroes!—"the three hundred thousand good and tried"—who once followed those flags with high hope, brave resolve, and patriotic devotion, but whose ears are now deaf to trumpet's clangor or cannon's boom, and whose graves are scattered over many distant plains, on the lonely mountain's side, in the wilderness, on the wild prairie's bosom, or in the depths of the forest and the morass! How shall we ever pay the debt we owe to the men who gave their lives for the country? Their orphans were with us yesterday—bright, sturdy boys, and sweet-faced girls—a lovely group of children, of whom the State ought to be proud, and who ought to be the objects of her tenderest solicitude and most affectionate care.

And who, without emotion, could look upon the soldiers themselves, yesterday, survivors of so great a war, actors in scenes that will be so immortal in the pages of history! Men like ourselves, it is true, and yet men who have faced death in a thousand appalling forms. It is easy to talk about, but they who *did* it deserve our lasting honor and our perpetual praise.

There too were some of our great officers,—MEADE, the hero of Gettysburg, that Waterloo of the Rebellion; HANCOCK, the very *beau ideal* of a soldier, renowned upon almost every great battle-field of the war; HOWARD, our American HAVELOCK, and GEARY, leader of the White Star Division, both highly distinguished on many bloody fields, and both conspicuous in that great march from the mountains to the sea; besides many others whom time and space would fail us to mention in detail, but whose names and deeds will find an honorable place upon the scroll of history. It was a feast to the eyes to behold so many of these gallant men together.

As we turn from the solemn pageantry of the scene which transpired before our eyes yesterday, how can we help asking, What was all this great and memorable struggle really for? Was there no vital principle at the bottom of it? Did no living idea inform it? Had it no *meaning?* Was it merely that a set of vile traitors might be reclothed with political power? Was *that* all? If so, then we have made a great waste of treasure and blood, and may well write "Oh lame and impotent conclusion" over all our labors. But it is not so. There was but one cause worthy of the magnificent struggle, and that was the cause of human liberty as bound up in the integrity and perpetuity of our Government. Take that idea from the contest, and it was a vain and ignoble sacrifice of substance and of life.

The sound of battle has ceased. We have gathered up the fragments. The torn standards, the bloody banners, the scarred ensigns, the flying flags have at last all been folded up and laid away. But forget not, oh brave men, valiant and faithful, that the conflict of ideas still rages. The fruits of our victories in the field must be defended at the ballot-box, or they will turn to dust and ashes upon our lips!

Governor Curtin's Speech.

THE speeches yesterday were appropriate, and filled with the true spirit of the great occasion. Governor CURTIN was cheered most enthusiastically during his very interesting and eloquent address. When he alluded to the duties of the hour growing out of the great struggle through which we have passed, he struck a chord which seemed to find an answer in every bosom present, and the vast crowd responded in long continued and vehement applause. His words upon that point deserve to be printed in letters of gold. He said:—

"In the presence of these mute symbols of living soldiers (pointing to the flags); of yonder touching memorials of our dead soldiers, (pointing to the children); in fealty to the blood poured out like water; in remembrance of the sorrows yet to be assuaged, and the burdens yet to be borne, the graves yet to be numbered, and the horrors yet to be forgotten; in loyalty to our State, to our country, to our fellow-men everywhere, and to God, *let us rise to the height of our great privileges, and place the American Government upon the enduring basis of justice and liberty.* This is the great lesson of the war, and the very rock of political truth. 'Whosoever falls upon it will be broken, and upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder.'"

Who does not feel that such sentiments as these do honor to humanity? They rise to the dignity and impressiveness of a great occasion, and seize hold of the immortal principle which was at the bottom of our grand achievements.

HOW THE PEOPLE WELCOMED GEARY.—They who witnessed the spontaneous, hearty, enthusiastic reception accorded to General GEARY yesterday, as he rode amid his old comrades in arms, surrounded by the torn banners which he and they had followed to victory and glory on so many well-fought fields of the war, could have no doubt as to where the hearts of the people are in our present political contest. GEARY is the people's favorite, and well he deserves to be. He perilled his life for his country at an hour when many of his present defamers were anxiously listening for the approach of the Rebel hordes, and ready to welcome them with outstretched arms.

TARIFF.—The new tariff, although it does not protect Pennsylvania's industries as much as could be desired, yet, at the same time, is the best compromise that could be secured. If there is one question on which a people are united, it is that of protection within our State borders. The feeling is almost unanimous, and as ADDISON remarked that in France "even the children spoke French," so is it noticeable that even the children in Pennsylvania talk intelligently in favor of the cardinal doctrine in our political system—a high protective tariff.

What is Required in Public Men.

THE qualification of a Chief Magistrate, as laid down by JEFFERSON, required of him honesty, capability, and devotion to the Constitution; and while these qualities are requisite in every public man, there are others which are equally necessary in order that a statesman should be available to his country. There appears to have been a growing tendency during the last half century to select for popular leaders and powerful legislators men who possessed only fluency of speech, a faculty of expression, and the ability to make a sharp reply. While an able debater is certainly an acquisition to any deliberative body, yet at the same time there are requisites so much more essential that it is important that we should not overlook them, and make a choice because of a fluent and, it is too often the case, a flippant tongue. We need not so much public men of universal information as public men who have most thoroughly mastered some particular principle in political economy, and understand its application to the daily workings of practical legislation. A man who is universally informed is too generally not well informed on any one subject. He knows a little of all, but none well. He is a pleasant companion, a good talker, a ready debater, but a most shallow and dangerous legislator. All great statesmen have been distinguished for a familiar knowledge of one branch of politics. HAMILTON, who, had he lived, would probably have been the greatest public character of the age, had mastered finance. Both the ADAMSES were familiar with our diplomatic relations, WEBSTER with the constitutional questions of the day, CLAY with internal improvements; while, in the present age, SEWARD and SUMNER have devoted their intellects to our foreign relations, FESSENDEN and SHERMAN to monetary affairs, WILSON to military organization, and so on over a long list of successful men. The oratorical power of these men is a mere adjunct; it was their particular department which raised them and kept them up. When a man is so well versed in a special political machine as to be pre-eminently acquainted with its workings, then he is secure; for whenever any question bearing on the working of his specialty comes up, the body of which he is a member and the country at large will turn to him and take his advice.

There are men now in the Senate who are but seldom found figuring in the papers, whose names appear merely on a report of a vote, and yet it is these silent men who rule the country. The light in which a man is viewed in this country, and in the House of which he is a member, is generally directly different. The fluent and persistent speaker appears a great man to the people, yet he is the one that is often held of small importance in Congressional proceedings. It stands to reason that a man who ventilates every idea that occurs, can have no opportunity of bringing his ideas to maturity.

That each aspirant for a public position should study some one department, is but a simple fulfilment of the law of division of labor. In guiding a ship each has his post, and why should not the pilots of the ship of state be thus apportioned? GLADSTONE rose by his devotion to finance, PITT by his foreign views, WELLINGTON by his military experience, COBDEN by his Corn laws, BRIGHT by his suffrage sentiments, and so all others by a specialty in politics.

Then let us of America see to it that we have legislators who can handle with perfect freedom some one department, who will be an authority in it, and not a general cursory examiner of all. When we have all our posts of Government thus administered, we will have not only a Utopian political system, but the constant changes in our public men would be done away with, and a thoroughly able man returned from year to year in the position which he is qualified to fill. The chaff would be burned, but we would garner and preserve the wheat.

"AUGUSTA, Ga., July 2.—The Savannah *News and Herald* of this morning says:—'A freedman who was arrested for the murder of a woman in Wilkinson county was brought back to the scene of the outrage, and after the mutilation of portions of his body he was bound to a tree, surrounded by wooden fagots, and burned.'"

—This most horrible case of inhuman barbarity is told us by the Associated Press. We can imagine no crime so revolting as to cause so disgusting a punishment. If ever people had provocation it was our community in the case of the fiend PROBST, yet we only hung him in accordance with law. We shudder at the tortures inflicted by the Inquisition, but there is nothing more diabolical than the narrative given us. There can be no circumstances which can excuse it. The man might have been innocent; no trial was allowed him, but with more than Indian ferocity, death was inflicted by mutilation and burning. All civilization stands aghast at such a horror.

THE STATEMENT that Governor CURTIN would be wrong in calling a special session of the Legislature to act on the Constitutional amendment appears to us to be illogical. We are told that the present Legislature was not elected in view of this issue. Well, what of that? The United States Senators elected in 1860 were not chosen in anticipation of the events which have occurred during their term. Ought they to have resigned or refused to attend a special session of the Senate in 1861? The Legislature was elected to act for the people on all public questions which might arise; they were not limited in their proceedings, except by law, and now that the Constitutional provision has arisen, what morality demands that they must not act on it because it was not before the public when they were chosen?

THE OPENING of the Chesnut Street Bridge yesterday for the passage of horse-cars marks an era in our local travelling. The immense current which has heretofore poured over the Market Street Bridge, incommoding all by its size, will now be divided, and we hope comfort secured to both sections of the moving mass. The increasing size of West Philadelphia, and the number of summer residents who daily go in and come out of the city, has long demanded some such improvement. We are glad that the bridge has, therefore, been completed, and that it is finished before the present generation had passed away. The rapidity of its termination is an agreeable surprise.

IT WOULD have been a poor recommendation of a man for Governor, in yesterday's crowd, that he did all that he could to deprive the soldiers of the right to vote. We don't think they would have cheered such a man much.

THE men who used to delight in calling the war a "failure" must have felt rather cheap yesterday.

Republicans and the Fourth.

THE Fourth of July is a sacred day to every Republican. All its memories and incidents go to strengthen his faith. The Declaration of Independence cannot be read without showing men that the doctrines of the Republicans are those of the great founders of the Government.

On the contrary, those who believe in inequality, in special privileges for favored classes, in unequal laws, in castes and aristocracies, find the Fourth of July a hard day to get over. Their hearts are not in it. Their sympathies are crossed by it. Their speeches, when they make any, lack pith and power. If they read the Declaration of Independence, they are obliged to explain away its plain and obvious meaning, or to call it a string of "glittering generalities," or, as a more daring one once did, a "self-evident lie." Only they whose hearts are fully imbued with the sublime doctrines of human liberty, can fully enter into the spirit of the Fourth of July.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "NAAID QUEEN," at the Walnut, with its cave grottos, its silvery streams, its picturesque scenery, beautiful sprites, bathing nymphs, etc., takes us, in imagination, to early days, and the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (only Germanized), and we think for the better. Many will return to their homes with pleasurable feelings after witnessing this gorgeous and magnificent spectacle, as produced at this theatre.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' entertainments were both crowded yesterday. At the Chesnut Street Theatre it is estimated that over five thousand persons attended during the day and the evening. The Bryants are public benefactors, for they make us forget our ordinary cares in listening to their minstrelsy and merriment. They appear this evening, and give a Matinee on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

HELLER, also, did his share at the Arch Street Theatre, and astonished, mystified, delighted, surprised and bewildered all, during the day and evening, with his second-sight, piano, witticisms, and several of his incomprehensible mysteries. He leaves us on Saturday, so the public can look for large houses during the continuance of his stay. See his wonderful Scar et Sprit.

—An anonymous pamphlet published in Leipsic attempts to explain the allegorical meaning of the libretto of the *Zauberflote*. "The Queen of Night" is a symbol of Maria Therese, who in March, 1743, fell upon and destroyed the first Masonic lodge in Vienna, the "Three Cannons," with several hundred grenadiers and cuirassiers, although her husband, Francis I, belonged to the lodge, and was present on the occasion. In 1764 an order appeared from the Empress forbidding Freemasonry in the Austrian Empire. This lady is pointed to in the *Astrifiammante*, the enemy of priests. "Monestatos" is supposed to represent the Pope and clergy. The prince "Tamind" is of course Joseph II. Though not a Mason like his father, he was educated by the Masonic precepts, and afterwards proved a friend to the order; for in 1785, on the 12th of December, he issued a formal fiat, declaring the institution free, and according it protection. "Pamina" is emblematic of the Austrian people, afterwards married to Joseph II, and who, despite the attempted destruction of Masonry, look back with gratitude to the shelter which Joseph accorded to the order.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

OFFICE OF THE

West Jersey Hotel Company,

No. 271 South THIRD Street.

The subscription Books of this Company will open at the Company's Office, on MONDAY next July 2, and at CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, on and after July 20.

I. H. JOSEPH,
6 29 7t Attorney for Corporators.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
NOTICE—To the Stockholders of the SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. in cash on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State tax, and payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
7 5 3trp J. H. SCHOMACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866.
At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th.
7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road
PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared, free of taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of July.
The transfer books will be closed until the 10th instant.
7 3 5t E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866.
The Directors of the said Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. (clear of taxes), payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th instant.
7 5 thstu3t BENJAMIN F. HOECKLEY, Secretary.

STONE CUTTERS, ATTENTION! 150 STONE CUTTERS WANTED, AT CHICAGO, ILL.
From $4 to $4 50 per day, and steady work given till the first of December.
Address at once to either of the following parties:—Deakman & Sprohrly, Wentiers Messengers & Co., Kavanaugh & Gale, L. H. Boldeweck, H. First, H. Kirber, G. Lowisson & Co., Peter Wolfe & Son, E. Earnshaw, or Bassler & Shappe, Chicago, Ill. 7 5 2*

CLAIMS TO MERIT
OF
"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."
1st—They promptly check Diarrhœa.
2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.
5th—They are convenient as a Pocket Remedy.
6th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, sedatives, and astringents, excelling in effectiveness any known remedy for similar purposes. [7 2 10t4p]
Exclusive maker (covered by law), C. H. NEEDLES, TWELFTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

J. PENNEY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

Furniture Warerooms,

No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM

FURNITURE.

HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

OF THE BEST MATERIAL,

AND IMPROVED MAKE.

ALL OUR GOODS

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED,

AND PRICES MORE REASONABLE

For the Same Quality of Work,

THAN CAN BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER STORE.

Hotel Proprietors,

AND

HOUSEKEEPERS GENERALLY,

WILL PLEASE MAKE A NOTE OF THIS, AND CALL AND SEE US BEFORE MAKING THEIR SELECTION.

J. PENNEY. J. L. KITE.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
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PREPARATORY TO ENLARGING,
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PREPARATORY TO ENLARGING,

Preparatory to greatly enlarging our Store, we will sell out our STOCK on hand at a heavy discount.

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GREATLY ENLARGING
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OUR STORE,
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OUR STORE,

WE WILL SELL OUT
WE WILL SELL OUT
WE WILL SELL OUT
WE WILL SELL OUT
WE WILL SELL OUT

OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND

AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

6 30 sthsw4trp]

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to put up at the shortest notice, in Town or Country

MOSQUITO CURTAINS,

FOR BEDS, CRIBS, ETC.,

Of the most approved styles of fixtures, and of all the various materials used for the purpose.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

7 3 tuths6trp]

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS—GREAT REDUCTIONS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
CLOSING OUT,
GREATLY BELOW COST PRICES.
1500 yards Paris Grenadines, reduced to 37c.
1500 yards Silk do. do. 50c
Silk and Wool Plaid Silver Cloths, reduced to 31c.
Paris Taffeta de Soies, for suits, do. 50c.
500 yards double width Plaid Poplins, do. 50c.
50c Plaid Poil de Chevres do. 28c.
Best Pacific Chalil Delaines, do. 20c.
Dress Goods of every variety at reduced prices.
White Nainsook, Cambrics and Jaconets, 35c. to $1.
Large Plaid Nainsooks and Swisses, for dresses.
Large and small Plaid White Organdies.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, for waists.
Good quality white Piques, at 65 to 75c.
Rich style printed Piques, at $1 to $1·25
Choice styles Printed Chintzes, at 50, 56, 62c.
Choice style French Chintzes, at 50, 56, and 62c.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWNS
OF THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST STYLES,
at 25, 31, 37½, 40c.
Handsome styles Seaside Shawls,
Shetland shawls, white Barege Shawls.
White Crape Maretz Shawls.
Grenadine Shawls, $1 50 to $5.
600 yards double width all wool Cloths
Handsome Mixtures for Ladies' Sacques, reduced from $4 to $2—lower than the same goods were ever sold before there was any premium on gold.
Our prices will all be found very low, as we must close out our stock before the middle of August, preparatory to altering our store.
H. STEEL & SON,
7 5 3t Nos. 713 and 715 N. Tenth street.

SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

No. 109 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Discounted Bills	$818 935·59		
U. S. Bonds deposited at Washington	910 000 00		
U. S. 5 20 Bonds on hand	905 000·00		
			$2,633 935·59
Banking-house Fixtures			3 000 00
Expenses and Taxes			5,517·29
Due from Banks and Bankers	64,128·39		
Demand Loans	211,700·00		
New York Exchange	148 927·43		
Circulating Notes of this Bank	77 420 00		
National Bank Notes	12 353 00		
Legal tenders, Compound Interest Notes and Clearing House Certificates	1 714 570 60		
			2 230,159·33
			$4,872,632·21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		750,000·00	
Circulating Notes		580 000·00	
Deposits		3 439 065 15	
Dividend No. 2 (unpaid)		125 00	
Surplus Fund	50 000 00		
Profits	53,441 06		
		103 441·06	
			$4 872,631 21

W. H. RHAWN,
7 5 2t CASHIER.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

TOMATO SOUP.

JUST RECEIVED,

The Celebrated Boston Club House

TOMATO SOUP.

A DELICIOUS ARTICLE FOR TABLE USE.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 §4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

WILLIAM LEWIS PINFOLD, ALIAS WILLIAM LEWIS, who about the year 1820 went from England to reside in Philadelphia U. S., where he carried on the business of Looking Glass maker, down to the year 1838, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, and he will hear of something to his advantage. Should he be dead or alive, any person or relative, or next kin of him, giving information thereof to the undersigned shall be rewarded.
DAVID PAUL BROWN, JR.,
1t No. 129 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY C. ROGERS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BONNAR, Executor of HENRY CLARK ROGERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 16, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, second floor front, No. 116 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 7 5 thstu5t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

TO RENT—TO A CAREFUL TENANT, A first-class Residence and grounds, within fifteen minutes of the city, on Walnut street, completely furnished, for six or nine months. Address "Absentee," this office. 7 5 3t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE RAILWAY KINGS.

A Grand Council at Musical Fund Hall—All the Great Roads Represented—Reduction in Tariff on Railroad Iron Recommended.

A National Convention of delegates from the various railroad organizations throughout the United States convened at Musical Fund Hall at noon yesterday. This is the first convention of the kind ever held in this country, and the first meeting of a national character held since the commencement of the Rebellion. The South, as will be seen by the list of delegates, was well represented. The assembling of these great railroad gentlemen was marked by a very perceptive cordiality of feeling and union of sentiment. They came for the purpose of conferring together, and by combined action to advance railroad interests throughout the country in every particular.

The delegates from Southern railroads took a very active part in the meeting, and were listened to with as much earnestness as if a separation of feeling between the two sections had never occurred.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who had been appointed Chairman. S. L. Fremont, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was then appointed temporary Secretary.

A motion was made and agreed to, that a committee of three be appointed to receive the names of the delegates and the roads they represent. Messrs. Sturgeon, Smith, and Johnston were placed upon the committee.

The delegates who sent in their names during the meeting yesterday were as follows:—

J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central.

R. N. Brown, Engineer and Superintendent Bellefontaine Railway, 203 miles.

E. S. Flint, Superintendent Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, 187 miles.

Horace Scott, General Superintendent Jeffersonville, Madisonville, and Indianapolis Railroad, 204 miles.

Marcellus Massey, Vice-President Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad, 220 miles.

William M. Wadley, President Central Railroad of Georgia, 284 miles, and for the Southwestern Railroad 207 miles.

L. D. Childs, Director of Columbia and Greenville Railroad and branches, 160 miles.

B. E. Smith, President Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, 206 miles.

J. H. Bradley, President Toledo, Logansport, and Burlington Railroad, 61 miles.

William Johnston, President Charlotte and South Railroad, 110 miles; also of Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Railroad—two last under construction.

G Merrill, General Superintendent Vermont Central, Vermont and Canada and Sullivan Railroad, 227 miles.

John Ingle, President and Superintendent Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, 132 miles in operation.

Samuel Gill, Superintendent Louisville and Lexington Railroad, 94 miles; and of the Louisville and Cincinnati Branch, 75 miles—the latter under construction.

William T. Smith, President Iowa Central Railroad—proposed line 325 miles long, 20 miles graded, 75 miles under contract.

A. S. Lawrence, General Superintendent Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 100 miles.

J. B. Ramsey, President Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 100 miles in operation, 40 miles to complete.

Albert Fink, General Superintendent and Chief Engineer Louisville and Nashville Railroad 333 miles.

T. J. Carter, Chief Engineer San Antonio Railroad, Texas, 150 miles, and 30 under construction.

Ashbel Welch, Camden and Amboy Railroad.

G Jordan, Engineer and Superintendent Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, 72 miles.

J. B. Moulton, Chief Engineer Northern Missouri Railroad, 170 miles; 2000 miles of branches under construction.

Morris K. Jesup, President Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad 144 miles, and represents Chicago and Alton Railroad, 286 miles.

J. H. Stewart, Superintendent Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, 116 miles.

R. L. Owen, Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, representing roads from Washington to Memphis, 931 miles.

Bentley D. Hasell, President and Chief Engineer Shelby and Broad River Railroad.

G. W. Mead, Superintendent Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 2 6 miles.

R. R. Bridges, President Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 162 miles long.

L. J. Fleming, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 547 miles in operation.

A motion that a Committee of five be appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention was agreed to.

Messrs. Carter, of Illinois; Welch, of New Jersey; Fleming, of Alabama; Engle of Indiana; and Jessup, of New York, were selected by the chair as the committee. They reported the following persons for officers, who were unanimously elected:—President, J. Edgar Thomson; Vice-President, —— Sturgeon; Secretary, S. L. Fremont. A motion was then made that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, and remonstrate to that body against the present tariff on railroad iron. The gentleman who made the motion and who announced himself as a protectionist and a strong opponent of free trade, then made a few remarks in opposition to that section of the proposed tariff bill which places a large tariff on railroad iron.

He said that Mr. Griswold, during a recent speech in Congress, made the broad assertion that the railroads of this country had lost money during the war. The speaker said he would admit that some of the roads had lost money; but if Mr Griswold meant all the roads, then he made an assertion which was wholly untrue and unwarrantable. The speaker said further that another member of Congress, in a recent speech advocating the section in question, had stated that American mills could produce all the iron that was needed in this country for railroad purposes. The speaker contended with earnestness that they could not produce one-fourth of the necessary amount. He also spoke in opposition to the course pursued by the Cambria Iron Company.

The motion to appoint a committee of five was then agreed to, and the Chair announced the following gentlemen as members of the committee:—Messrs. Sturgeon, Ingle, W. T. Smith, Fink, and Ramsey.

Messrs. Welch, Johnston, Carter, Fleming, and Massey were then appointed as a committee to prepare business for the Convention.

Mr. Ramsey presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Prepare Business:—

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention the revenue tax should be added to the rates of railroad fare, as most of the rates were established and limited by law previous to the war, and which have not since been increased whilst in almost every other department of business and trade there is no limit to the amount which may be charged, thus clearly showing the wisdom and justice of permitting the law to remain as it is.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE RAILROAD COUNCIL TO-DAY.—The representatives of the leading railroads of the country, who assembled in Convention yesterday at Musical Fund Hall, resumed their sitting at twelve o'clock to-day.

The Committee appointed yesterday to prepare a remonstrance to be presented to Congress against the continuance of the present high tariff on railroad iron made a report. To the document which they presented several amendments were proposed, upon the question of the adoption of which a long discussion ensued. They were finally withdrawn, and debate upon the original paper as drawn up by the Committee was then resumed.

GENERAL GEARY'S STAFF.—The following is a correct list of the Staff of Major-General John W. Geary:—

Brevet Major-General G. W. Mendil, Chief of Staff.

Colonel W. L. Foulk, 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Infantry.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. C. Cresson, Colonel 73d Regiment P. V.

Colonel H. E. Goodman, U. S. V.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Dechert, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major William A. Coulter, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Aids-de-Camp—Lieutenant-Colonel James Fitzpatrick, Surgeon George B. Oliver, Major William E. Goodman, Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant J. P. Rogers, Brevet Major A. H. W. Creigh, Lieutenant C. Tingley, Jr., Captain John P. Nicholson, H. E. Brown, Division Colors; Lieutenant E. W. Clark, and Chaplain C. W. Heisley.

AN EXCURSION.—The Columbian Archer Club made their annual trip to Sleepy Hollow, to celebrate the Fourth. A magnificent silver pitcher was presented to the Club by Mr. Thomas Butler. The prize for shooting with bow and arrow, a handsome gold watch, was presented by Mr. G. W. Butler. The contest for this beautiful prize was quite spirited; the successful winner was Mr. William Fairchild. A silver goblet was won by Mr. Joseph Scofield the best pitcher of quoits. The Declaration of Independence was read by William M. Main, and an oration delivered by the President, Mr. William H. Main, after which the Club partook of a splendid banquet.

"THE ATLANTIC CITY WAVE."—This is the name of a handsome little daily journal just started at the seaside by Messrs. Charles Collins Wilson, Robert Aylemore Barnewall, and Napoleon Bonaparte Trenwith, all noted newspaper men of Philadelphia. The *Wave* will be very successful, and we need say nothing in recommendation of the proprietors. The people have marked them wholly for their own.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening a man named Kline Graver, twenty-six years of age, was run over by a train of cars in the cut near Chesnut Hill. The supposition is that he was instantly killed. The train coming to the city run over the body, which was terribly mutilated. The deceased resided with his father at Chesnut Hill, and formerly was connected with the police.

THE ILLUMINATION TO-NIGHT.—The offices of the EVENING TELEGRAPH and *Inquirer* will repeat this evening the splendid illumination which last evening attracted so much attention. It is expected the other newspaper offices will likewise light up their mottoes and stars for the benefit of the public.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, July 4th, was a scene once witnessed that is never to be forgotten. On this interesting occasion, after the ceremonies in Independence Square had been concluded, a grand dinner was given, which was participated in by some 200 of our wounded and disabled veterans, and some 650 orphan boys whose brave fathers sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country in defense of liberty and right. The dinner was given under the auspices of Mrs. John Winter, one of the lady managers, assisted in her noble undertaking by the citizens of Philadelphia. Mrs. Winter has been connected with the Home for a period of two years, and many are they who have been benefited by her exertions.

To Captain Ockirk, steward, and Mrs. Spriggman, matron, a word of praise is due for the able and efficient manner in which they have always conducted the interior arrangements. The Home is rich in having their services. Many citizens were present on this occasion, and no doubt the truth of the Scripture assertion was verified to them. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The lady's committee were present in large numbers, and contributed their services greatly in aid of the affair. In conclusion it may be said that the boys did justice to all the good things.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.—We would recommend Ferris & Co.'s automatic gas machines for country seats, mills, churches, hotels, etc., outside the city, for the following reasons:—Their simplicity and slow motion, the quality and economy of the light, freedom from danger, and the little time and trouble needed in operating them, the attention required being not over five minutes a week. They have stood the test of three years in the houses of some of our best citizens, and are guaranteed to perform to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser. They furnish machines of a capacity from ten to six hundred lights, as needed. A trial is sure to give entire satisfaction. See advertisement.

IMPROVEMENTS at Cape Island have been quite numerous this year, some of which are of a substantial and beautiful kind. Messrs. Neafie & Levy, the well-known machinists and engine-builders, and Mr George Bockius, morocco manufacturer, all of our city, have built two very fine double cottages, which were very nicely painted by Fahy & Brother, No 47 S. Third street, of this city. The Messrs. Whitney Brothers, of Glassboro, are building another near the above, which is also being painted by the same firm, and bids fair to rival the others in beauty. They use the American gum-paint, and can vouch for its durability and qualities.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEVADA—A SPECIMEN BRICK.—To those who have made investments in the silver mines of the Far West the certificate we append below will be a matter of great interest:—

"I hereby certify that from thirty-nine hundred and ninety-two pounds of the 'Government Extension Mine' ore, worked by me at the Ware Mills, Austin, Nevada, the bar marked 'No. 1126,' and weighing 297·75 ounces, was produced.

(Signed) "J. W. VARNEY,
"Superintendent Ware Mills."

SUPPOSED THIEVES.—Two young men, named John and James Braselier, were arrested last night at Third and South streets, by High Constable Barton, as suspicious characters. They had in their possession a quantity of tools, which it was afterwards discovered were stolen from the new buildings on Walnut street, below Fifth. Alderman Butler committed them to prison.

A CASE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon John W. Myers and Joseph Clemens were committed by Alderman Tittemary, on the charge of highway robbery. It is alleged that on Tuesday afternoon the defendants knocked down Charles Stillwell, at Seventh and Fitzwater streets, and robbed him of his watch. The watch was found in possession of Myers.

INJURED BY GUNPOWDER.—Yesterday afternoon four boys, named John Mitter, Pierre McAfee, Asken Mallock, and Frank Atkinson, were very badly injured about their faces and head by the explosion of a box of gunpowder they were trifling with. The occurrence took place in the neighborhood of Twentieth and Brown streets.

PRESENTATION.—Yesterday morning, Mr. William J Owens, Sergeant of the Fifth District Police, was presented with a handsome gold watch. The watch is valued at $300, and was presented by the policemen of the district. Mr. John F. Shermer made the presentation speech, which was replied to by Mr. John Bardsley.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF! is an old saying. Most of our best physicians are in the constant practice of bracing up their systems and keeping them in tone, to enable them to perform the varied and exhausting labors of their profession, by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, as well as prescribing it in their practice. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists.*

THE NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE—

As years revolve, the time not far appears
When Freedom's age shall count a hundred years;
And still exist triumphantly, to shame
Those who have sometimes dreamed it but a name;
Our patriots shall exultingly look back,
And indicate past glories in our track,
From noble records deeds of fame point out,
And for the future entertain no doubt.

If this great day, in annual return,
Has always fir'd the heart with thoughts that burn;
If e'er war's tempest clouds around us cast,
The day was bright with mem'ries of the past—
How much more now, baptized again with fire,
Shall all impatiently this day desire,
And hail the clamor, and enjoy the sight
Of guns, and fifes, and drums, *without* the fight!

And "Young America" knows passing well
Of such enjoyments more than I can tell;
That fast young man is not apt to delay
The grand enjoyments of this noted day,
The grass won't grow upon the path he treads,
And active youths will early leave their beds;
And everywhere the scatter'd troops of boys
Succeed in getting up the largest noise,
At early dawn discharge their tiny guns;
Then Chinese crackers animate our sons,
Till evening closes the stupendous day
With some grand pyrotechnical display.

On such a day, all will regard it meet
For those to dress well who parade the street;
So is it proper, beyond doubt, for those
Who sometimes fought in rags, to wear good clothes;
And, though it is not Christmas, none the worse
To aid some needy veteran with your purse.
In every case, where Clothing you desire,
You'll always at the "Star" get choice attire.

Perry & Co., at their capacious Store,
Sell twice as much now as they did before;
Their vast facilities, their artists true,
All illustrate what enterprise can do.
As trying weather p'raps will come *some* day,
Prepare in time, and purchase cool array;
As many picnics will this day take place,
To gain your damsel's heart attire with grace,
And this July the Fourth perchance may be
The one bright spot stor'd in your memory.

WE ADVERTISE BEST ON THE BACKS OF OUR CUSTOMERS. EVERY GARMENT WE SELL IS A FIRST-CLASS RECOMMENDATION. Therein lies the secret of the long continued and still increasing rush to the "STAR." Our stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING IS IMMENSE, and from it all can be accurately fitted. Piece goods of every variety. Cutters of well-known ability and all who leave their measure are sure to be pleased. PRICES THE LOWEST IN PHILADELPHIA. Call and be satisfied.

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
NO. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.
PERRY & CO.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of colic, summer complaint, dyspepsia, dysentery, asthma and rheumatism, it will cure in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the sick headache and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer.

A MOTHER'S DUTY to her child is, first of all, to watch over its health. Among children, in nine cases out of ten, disease first manifests itself by a disordered state of the bowels. This is invariably counteracted by the use of *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*. No family should be without it; its general use would do away almost entirely with the fearful list of deaths among children, which form such a startling item in the weekly reports of the City Inspector. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Druggists.*

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

G. BYRON MORSE, No. 904 Arch street, is noted for the quality and flavor of ice creams and ices.

JULY 4, 1866.—

This day, through all the joyous land,
Shall meet no welcoming more grand
Than in our city fair—
The spot where Liberty had birth,
And we, on freedom's native earth,
Her festival prepare.

Around Old Independence Hall
Our brave victorious hosts we'll call,
The battle-tried, the true!
There marshalled in extended line,
They who defended Freedom's shrine
Shall reap their honors due.

Shall there be found a heart so cold,
As with indifference to behold
The battle-marks they bear—
The scar, the mutilated limb,—
Another sight, to melt e'en him,
Shall be unfolded there:

A host of children; orphans made
To save *our* homes from foeman's raid,
And whose sweet looks appeal
To every patriotic breast,
To shield them from that lot distressed
The fatherless might feel!

Yet proud the orphan's cheek will glow,
And rapture mingle in the flow
Of each sad widow's tears—
When, with the flags of triumph won,
Bright pledges that the war is done,
Victorious Meade appears!

When he whom Gettysburg proved great,
Shall to the ruler of our State
Those gallant trophies bring,
Triumphant music, grateful prayer
Alternately will fill the air,
And shouts exultant ring!

Europe our triumph sees from afar,
And feels herself the shock of war,
While we sweet Peace recall;
So justice true success insures,
And still pre-eminent endures
The fame of Tower Hall.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & CO.

HYGIENIC WINE.—

A WINE, grown on the sunny slopes of Spain—the genuine juice of the grape in all its purity, as bestowed upon us by the beneficent GIVER, and such as is, alone, consistent with Christian teachings—not intoxicating in the least—will supply a want greatly felt in this country.

SUCH IS HYGIENIC WINE,
the Great Imported Tonic, Aromatic.

It is conscientiously recommended to LADIES, as it will soothe the nerves, renew the blood, and gently stimulate and invigorate the system.

All of sedate habits—ministers, lawyers, and professional men, possessing constitutions more delicate than others of less confining labors—those who expend a great deal of vitality in brain-work, will at once acknowledge the superiority of this restorative. REMEMBER, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences of alcoholic preparations.

IT CREATES A HEALTHY APPETITE.

We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be found to be the finest, most *delicious*, and HEALTHFUL Tonic known. Try it to be convinced.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Agents for Pennsylvania.

N. B.—HYGIENIC WINE is an IMPORTED Tonic; it has the approval of the "IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS," and was tested by the Committee on Chemistry of the American Medical Association which assembled in Baltimore, May 1, 1866 and indorsed by fifty-six prominent members *with their signatures.*

A SEASONABLE FAMILY REMEDY.—Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to the season, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. While it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly, when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T. 1860—X.—It has been established upon the highest medical authority that the systematic use of these world-renowned Bitters is the most potent safeguard against every species of epidemic or contagious disease. They brace up, strengthen, and invigorate the system, restore and preserve a healthy appetite, promote digestion, and maintain that electrical equilibrium without which health, either of body or mind, is impossible. We regard "Plantation Bitters" as the most important discovery ever made by medical science. For sale everywhere.

A BREEZE-KISSED HONEYSUCKLE DIFFUSES A pleasant fragrance, but its aroma has not the tropical richness of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." That marvellous scent, voluptuous, yet not two powerful, seems closely akin to the fragrant charm with which Nourmahal enchanted her liege lord in "The Light of the Harem."—*Eastport Sentinel.*

NOTHING LIKE OUR LINEN SUITS for this weather. Suits complete for less than twenty dollars. Call and see them; 'twill make you cool to look at them. Charles Stokes & Co., first-class, one-price clothiers, under the Continental.

REDUCED PRICES.—Have your Photographs taken at B. F. Reimer's popular Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. A rare opportunity. Splendid picture of all styles, at reduced prices. See specimens.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york.'

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

1881 COUPONS, DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MORSE—CRAWFORD.—July 2 by Rev. William Cathcart, at the residence of Mr. Matthew Crawford, father of the bride, Mr. JOAB MORSE to Miss JULIA A. CRAWFORD, all of Philadelphia.

PIERIE—BLACKWOOD.—On the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. Paul S. Henson, CHARLES PIERIE, of Philadelphia, to JANE BLACKWOOD, of Pottsville. No cards.

DIED.

BURGIN.—On the 2d instant, JOSEPH BURGIN, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Concordia Lodge, No. 67, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Third street, above Cooper, Camden, on Friday morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

GODDARD.—At noon, July 3, PAUL BECK GODDARD, M. D., in his 57th year.

PHINNEY.—On the 3d instant, AMELIA PHINNEY, wife of Rufus Phinney, and daughter of Richard and Pricilla Izzard, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 244 Dickerson street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

PITFIELD.—On the evening of the 4th instant, ELIZABETH PITFIELD, widow of Robert L. Pitfield, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 509 N. Sixth street, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock. **

SHERIDAN.—On the morning of the 4th instant, AUGUSTA H. H., daughter of Clara B and Owen Sheridan, Jr, aged 9 months and 3 weeks.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Allen B. Miller, Esq., No. 1305 S. Broad street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. *

WEBB.—On the 4th instant, Mr. EDWARD WEBB, in the 59th year of his age.

Due notice of the time of the funeral will be given.

$50 REWARD.—THIS MORNING, WHILE in the gentlemen's retiring room, Continental Hotel a GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, with anchor attached, was left. The finder of the above will receive the reward by returning same to D. M. LYLE, Chief Engineer's Office, corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.			Cents.
1,	Cures	**Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations..	25
2,	"	**Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic.	25
3,	"	**Crying**-Colic, or Teething of infants.	25
4,	"	**Diarrhœa** of children or adults.....	25
5,	"	**Dysentery**, Griping, Billious Colic..	25
6,	"	**Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting......	25
7,	"	**Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis..........	25
8,	"	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache...	25
9,	"	**Headaches**, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	"	**Dyspepsia**, Billious Stomach.......	25
11,	"	**Suppressed**, or painful Periods ...	25
12,	"	**Whites**, too profuse Periods........	25
13,	"	**Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing...	25
14,	"	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains..	25
16,	"	**Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	"	**Piles**, blind or bleeding............	50
18,	"	**Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	"	**Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	**Whooping-Cough**, violent Coughs	50
21,	"	**Asthma**, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	"	**Ear Discharges**, impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	**Scrofula**, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	**Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions......	50
26,	"	**Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding.	50
27,	"	**Kidney-Disease**, Gravel..........	50
28,	"	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, involuntary Discharges..............................	1.00
29,	"	**Sore Mouth**, Canker..............	50
30,	"	**Urinary Weakness**, wetting bed.	50
31,	"	**Painful Periods**, with Spasms...	50
32,	"	**Sufferings** at change of life.........	1.00
33,	"	**Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00
34,	"	**Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat.	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book..........	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book..........	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book............	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book..........	$10 00
Single vials, with directions..................	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

CLOSING OUT
JULY PRICES CHEAP.

FREEMAN & CO.,
REED'S BLOCK,
Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats,	75 to $1·00
Sea-Side Hats,	75 to $1·00
May Queen Hats,	75 to $1·25
Gipsy Hats,	75 to $1·25

1000 Bonnets Fanchon and Empire shape, just received from Eastern manufacturers, which we offer at 62 and 75 cents each. Call early. [6 16 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS,
STORE No. 333 CHESNUT STREET,
(Late with M. Thomas & Sons.)

COUNTERS, DESKS, ETC.,
AT AUCTION,
AT THE STORE, No. 606 CHESNUT STREET,
On Friday, at 12 o'clock noon. 1t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
TWELFTH ENTERTAINMENT—TO-NIGHT.
The Best Band in the World.
The Coolest Place of Amusement in the city. Houses full nightly.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' ENTERTAINMENT,
Attended by over 5000 persons on the 4th.
THE BEST SINGING—BEST COMEDIANS—BEST TROUPE.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Commence at 8.
Admission 50, 25, and 75 cents.
GRAND MATINEE, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.
Admission to Matinee, 30 cents. "See the Elephant."

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
CROWDED HOUSES! GREAT SUCCESS!
Last three nights of
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
The Brilliant Pianist and Modern Soothsayer.
THIS EVENING (Thursday), July 5, 1866,
AND EVERY EVENING,
SIX NEW
STARTLING ILLUSIONS,
THREE NEW PIANO FORTE SOLOS,
And his latest and greatest Specialities.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8. 1t

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 10 thstu6mrp No. 232 N SECOND St.

FOURTH EDITION

FOURTH OF JULY AT WASHINGTON.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH]

WASHINGTON, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated here by various associations, and by the colored Sunday Schools. The survivors of the war of 1812 visited the President, and General Skinner, of the Post Office Department made an address in their behalf, in which he said, "Permit us, Mr. President to avail ourselves of the present occasion to express our cordial approval of policy by which you have been guided, and our confidence in the wisdom and firmness you have manifested in conducting thus far the affairs of this Government under your administration, in which you will find yourself sustained by every true patriot, regardless of the assaults of corrupt presses and designing schemes of politicians."

The President answered as follows. "Gentlemen:—In reply I would simply assure you that the sentiments you have expressed meet my most cordial approbation, and coming on a day like this are all the more interesting and encouraging to me, especially when we are engaged in the struggle for national harmony and unity.

"The approval of my official course, which you have] been pleased to announce, is very encouraging; and to be given by those who have borne so prominent a part in our country's earlier struggles, makes it still more grateful to me."

Colored People's Row.

A white boy named Caten fired a pistol at a colored band in the Sunday School procession, and he was seized and pretty roughly used by some of the colored men, but was rescued by others of them, and handed over to the police.

Personal.

Major-General Hancock has received leave of absence from his Department of Baltimore for sixty days, and will visit the West with his family.

New Cemeteries.

National cemeteries have been located on the Appomattox river and on Charles City roads, near Richmond.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lane (Ind.) a night session was ordered for Friday, for the consideration of Pension bills.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the construction of a Marine Hospital at Seoka La Mok, Japan.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio), from the Committee on Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. Mr. Sherman said the bill was now substantially as it passed the Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up a resolution for the appointment of a commission to examine the claims of Massachusetts for expenses incurred in coast defense.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information as to the number of American vessels destroyed by pirates off the China coast during the past year, and whether further legislation is necessary to prevent such depredations.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) called up the bill to reannex the city and county of Alexandria, Virginia, to the District of Columbia.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Paine (of Mo), from the Committee on Elections, called up the report in the contested case of Fuller against Dawson, from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Morrill (Vt.), it was postponed until after the Tariff bill shall be disposed of.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) gave notice that he would call up the question of privilege in the Grinnell-Rousseau matter immediately on the conclusion of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.), on leave, introduced the following bills, which were read twice and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia:—

To provide for the probate and recording of bills of real estate situated in the District of Columbia.

To provide for the adoption of children and the change of names in the District of Columbia.

To amend the act of March 8, 1864, to enable guardians and committees of lunatics, appointed in the several States, to act within the District of Columbia.

The bill introduced some days since by Mr. Wilson (Iowa), explanatory of the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, came up in order. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to it, which was agreed to, providing that the act should not interfere with any right conferred on the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

Mr. Loan (Mo.) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, requiring the Union Pacific Railroad to cross the hundredth meridian of west longitude between the north bank of the Platte river and the south bank of the Republican river, in Nebraska Territory.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) proceeded to explain and define the provisions of the bill.

Celebration of the Fourth in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 5.—The boat races on the Charles river were among the most attractive features of the celebration yesterday. The single scull race was won by Walter Brown, of Portland, who beat four competitors; time, 17 minutes and 10 seconds; distance, two miles.

The double scull race was won by John A. Andrew, of Boston, in 27 minutes and 49 seconds; distance three miles.

The four-oared race was won by *Thetis*, of St. Johns, N. B. Time, 20 minutes 39 seconds; distance three miles.

A good deal of money changed hands on the result of the race.

The race for six-oared boats was won by the *Una*, of Portland, in 24 minutes and 40 seconds. The water was rough. The rowing was witnessed by over 2500 people.

The sailing regatta in the harbor also drew a large crowd. As none but Massachusetts boats were allowed to compete, the result is not of general interest. The wind was so strong that most of the boats split their sails, or met with some other accident.

The balloon in which Mr. King and a friend or two were to ascend, broke away from its moorings when it was half inflated, and when it had ascended about half a mile it exploded.

Another balloon was at once procured, and Mr. King made an excursion alone, landing safely in Essex county.

Owing to the commencement of a rain storm early in the evening, the fireworks on the Common had to be discharged, and what should have given amusement to over 100,000 people for an hour and a half had to be compressed in half an hour, thus disappointing many.

A very eloquent oration was delivered at Music Hall before the City Government and invited guests, by Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, of Boston.

The entire Fire Department had a fine parade, every fireman appearing in new uniform.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 95; Cumberland preferred, 45; Illinois Central scrip, 121½; New York Central, 99; Reading, 107½; Hudson River, 112½; Canton, 56; Erie, 86½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51½; Russian Extension, 106; Carolinas, 84½; 10-40s, 97½; 5-20s, 104; Coupon 6s, 107½; Gold, 152½.

The Fourth in Hudson, N. J.

HUDSON, N. J., July 5.—The celebration here yesterday, under the auspices of the Fire Department, passed off in fine style. The Honorable J. W. Edmunds delivered the oration, and R. Summer, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, read a fine poem. A number of fire companies from abroad participated in the celebration, among them the Americus Hose, of Bridgeport, Phœnix, of Albany, Young America, of Poughkeepsie, and Hudson River Engine Company, of Coxsackie, all of which made a fine appearance, and reflected credit on their respective places.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Mining shares are firm. Chollar, $210; Savage, $910; Imperial, $105; Ophir, $240; Belcher, $187; Legal tenders, 70.

Arrived—Barque *Droza*, Vincent, from Bordeaux; also, steamer *Del Norte*, from Crescent City, with $15,000 in treasure.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—This day at Court is a very important one for those who, unfortunately, are not in the blessed state of singleness; for to-day this wise and potent body sits for the noble-hearted, magnanimous purpose of smoothing over, and healing with the soothing balm of justice all wounds inflicted by matrimonial, connubial, conjugal, or in other words, household infelicity.

This is the day for the disposition of desertion cases; when lovely Eves come before the gaze *unum vir*, sobbing and sniffling as if choking in buttermilk, and swears that Adam often comes home sudden, sorely tries and abuses Eve, ejects her from his protection at the awful hour of midnight, and finally withdraws his protection, and leaves her to the mercy of this cold and selfish world, and then she generally winds up by saying sweetly, that her heart being as soft as "salt soap," she will show her better nature by agreeing to square up accounts for $5 or so per week; and of course wherever the eye turns in this court-room, it gazes upon the sad faces of females thus unfortunately situated.

The case of Raymond vs. Raymond, which was partially heard before Judge Allison in December and January, 1864-5, was resumed this morning. It was proposed by the defense to prove that defendant is now utterly unable to support his wife and four children. The books of his present employer were sent for and examined, and it was found that his monthly salary averaged about $32 or $35 per month.

The Court ordered Raymond to pay $3 per week for his wife and child.

The case adorned with the title City vs. John Fisher, was then taken up. Madame Fisher and Johnny, who is a sailor boy, have smoothly and costly enjoyed together the pleasures of wedlock for fifteen years, and have only two children. About last Christmas "King John Barley"—that is, whisky—took sudden but firm possession of his heart's affections, and withdrew them entirely from his better half.

He suddenly took some such idea as "leaving this world and climbing a tree," and took the wardrobes of his wife and children and "skedaddled." The shrewd rib, his wife, caught her roving lover and brought him to the favorite summer resort, the Court of Quarter Sessions. Johnnie becoming scared, suddenly became very humble and contrite, and acknowledged that he had wrongly played the truant.

He expressed his readiness to return to the arms of his dearly beloved, and do his best to keep her above water. The clemency of the Court let him off upon this promise, strengthened by security. He will give her four dollars per week.

City vs. James Miller. The principal party in this undoubtedly important case, thinking it more profitable to remain at home with her washing than to spend her valuable time in the cause of justice, did not make her appearance. Therefore the exultant Miller was sent home singing:—

"She who dares my hat displace
Shall meet James Miller face to face:
Thus do I challenge the crinoline race,
And poppy goes the weasel, O!"

City vs. John Mooney. The prosecution in this case has been heard several times. It is that Mooney, suspecting that he had been supplanted in his wife's affections by a gay young boarder, allowed his jealousy to possess him to such a degree that he took his vengeance upon the bereaved Madame by using her as boys do footballs and as misers use horses.

The Court once before ordered Mooney to pay $4 00 per week for the support of his wife and child, but the offended applies for an increase of her weekly receipts.

The Court ordered that he shall pay $2 00 per week for the child, and $1 00 for the wife.

City vs. Patrick Henry Cole. This is not a direct descendant of the world-renowned Patrick Henry, nor of Henry Clay, but he is of a still more illustrious descent—he is the grandson of good old King Cole. He and his wife lived happily and contentedly together under the wing of his mother-in-law for nearly two years. But as wedlock became an old thing, and the old mother was getting old, some little difficulty arose between this good man and the old lady.

He received orders from the old lady that he must leave the nest, in order to give more room. But the defense states that Cole, like his jolly old grandfather, could stand this state of things not long, and he engaged two rooms at a boarding-house, and invited the queen to come with him. But she was then too feeble to go, so she stated.

This interesting case is yet unconcluded.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$15000 U S 6s, '65, reg. 103¼	300 sh Read..lots. 2d 53⅛
50 sh Minehill...... 57	200 sh do......lots 53⅛
100 sh Cata pf....b30 37½	100 sh do.......b5 53⅛
100 sh do....b5int 37½	100 sh do 2d 53⅛
100 sh Sch Nav...... 27	100 sh do.......3d 53⅛
100 sh Sch Nv pf.... 35½	100 sh do......... 53⅛
100 sh do......b30 35½	100 sh do......... 53⅛
100 sh Hest'v.....b30 19½	100 sh do......... 53⅛
100 sh do.......2d 19½	100 sh do......s30 53⅛
100 sh do.......b5 19¼	100 sh do......... 53⅛
107 sh Leh. Nav.... 58	100 sh do......... 53⅛
13 sh Penn R....... 56	

SECOND BOARD

$500 City 6s old.... 93	500 sh Hest R...... 19½
$200 do........... 93	100 sh do......b30 19½
$500 do.....new 96½	100 sh Ph & E....... 31½
$2500 do.....new 96½	100 sh do.......... 31½
$5000 Lehigh V 6s... 91½	100 sh do........c 31½
100 sh Hestonville R 19½	100 sh do......b30 31½

YOU CAN TURN THE CRANK OF A Cherry Stoning Machine, then drop in your cherries, and the stones slip out on one side, while the fruit falls in a plate beneath. And thus you can do two bushels an hour. They are sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A BIRTHDAY GIFT FOR A LAD OR gentleman might be one of the several styles of Boxes or Chests of Tools for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS OF A VARIETY of patterns, and Hooks, Brackets, Chains, Rings, etc., for hanging them on, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of five writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on Friday, July 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock.

3 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 5 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 3 Barrels of Whisky.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
7 5 thstu3t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY.

[*Continued from our Eighth Page.*]

When everything was at last in readiness, General Harry White, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, arose amid profound stillness, and spoke as follows:—

GENERAL WHITE'S SPEECH.

This assemblage will now come to order. Soldiers, Ladies and Gentlemen:—You have come this day to this place, under the shadow of immortal memories, to witness and to aid to perform the last scene in the long series of historic actions in which Pennsylvania's citizens bore a part so conspicuous, so eminent, so heroic, those war-worn banners to-day return to the government of this great Commonwealth. (Applause.) Through four years of fierce war's changing fortunes, faithful men bore them one by one from our State. They went out against the armed hosts of treason proudly, defiantly, with flaming folds, symbolizing the nation's integrity. They come back tattered, torn in shreds, with immortal honors blended about them. These flags have been gathered up. There they are. They speak most eloquent stories. (Applause.) Our children's children may read in them the lesson of a most anxious yet most glorious time. Faded—shot-torn, cannon-scorched—they blaze in imperishable renown. They are again in the hands of the heroes whose spirits they so often inspired in the rapture of strife and the fire of battle. The scarred, war-worn veterans, who have been "bound up with victorious wreaths," now hold them. We now propose that here, at this great anniversary, in the presence of authority, in the presence of this intelligent, patriotic people—in the presence of the grand memories of Independence Hall, that one of Pennsylvania's greatest soldiers, one whom we all delight to honor, shall with formal ceremony on behalf of the soldiers who carried and followed them, present these sacred relics to the Chief Executive, who, with clear head and patriotic heart through years of trial, of suffering, and of war so acceptably governed the Commonwealth, to be by him placed and fixed among the archives of honor.

When thus placed—these splintered staves, these familiar flags, weather beaten and blood-baptized, will be "sacred shrines—shrines to no creed or sect confined"—around which will continually cluster the venerated memories of the brave dead, and at which the heroic living may always render acceptable offering. We now and here propose no little ceremony. Citizens of Pennsylvania, soldiers of the nation, I congratulate you that you celebrate this great event. (Applause.) Let us all rejoice; let the whole land be glad in its spring-like beauty, for it rests in the pure light of a conquered peace.

The next thing in order was the

PRAYER BY REV. DR. BRAINERD.

Almighty and most merciful God, the Ruler of nations and the Source of all good, on this day and on this spot made memorable by our nation's birth, we gather to invoke Thy continued protection and to remind ourselves of Thy recent mercies.

We humbly acknowledge the sins which have brought Thy just judgment upon us. We especially deplore that selfish and oppressive spirit by which, while we rejoice on this day in our own liberty left us, yet unmindful of a feeble race among us groaning in bondage.

Thou hast for our sins brought us into great peril and suffering; but out of all these recent dangers Thou hast graciously delivered us. We have found Thee "a wall of fire round about us," "a very present help in time of trouble." We came to Thee here in anguish and tears in the day of our affliction. We would approach Thee now with hearty gratitude in this hour of our joyful deliverance.

May Thy blessing rest on the great nation of which we may form a part. As Thou hast made us equal to the necessity when treason invaded our national life, so now give moderation in victory and virtue to hold in check the vices which ruin empires. Throughout our broad land may there be the prevalence of order, industry, temperance, charity, and true religion. Save us from the machinations of yet impenitent traitors—from the mad ambition of heartless politicians—from the spirit that would crush the faith, or the fear that would shrink from the exercise of justice and the vindication of the right. Give to those who have lifted traitorous hands against their country true penitence; a better mind and better heart; that, condemning themselves, they may be safely welcome to sympathy and the confidence of the loyal and the true.

Endow with wisdom, patriotism, and virtue Thy servant, the President of these United States, and aid give to our assembled Congress. Thy presence and aid, that they may enact such laws as shall promote order, peace, and justice throughout the land.

May we not ask Thy special benediction upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania? Grant to Thy servant, our Chief Magistrate, the grace of Thy spirit, that as with true loyalty he has borne up the hearts of this people in the day of trial, he may share richly in the joys of a nation's gratitude.

These soldiers, veterans of our great conflict, we commend to thy care and protection; as they have borne themselves bravely on the battle field, and have carried the flag untarnished through the horrors of war, give them Thy presence, that while they deposit their torn standards among the archives of their country, they may consecrate also their hearts to virtue and their energies to duty.

Bless, O God, the bereaved widows and the helpless orphans of our country's defenders. As their natural guardians have fallen a sacrifice to our country's life, may their widows and orphans find solace and support in the hearts of a grateful people.

After the singing of the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," by the Handel and Haydn Musical Society, General Meade arose to perform the most interesting ceremony of the day—the presentation of the standards to the Governor of the Commonwealth. Taking at random the colors of the 82d Regiment, which happened to be nearest, he spoke as follows:—

GENERAL MEADE'S ADDRESS.

GOVERNOR CURTIN:—At the request of the brave and noble men who, on the field of battle, represented our beloved State of Pennsylvania, I am here upon this occasion to present to you, sir, the honored Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth, these battle-stained banners, which, for four years were carried by these noble men amidst the bullets and cannon roar, and in the face of the enemy. Sir, of all the honors that have been showered upon me, for the humble services which it has been in my power to render to my country, none have been so grateful to me, and of none am I so proud, as being on this occasion the representative of these hardy and noble men who stand before you. (Applause.) Sir, in the dark days of 1861, when treason and rebellion lifted their impious hands, and the people of eleven States of this blessed Union, forgetful of the memories and associations which had bound us together for three-quarters of a century, and made us a great and happy people, but, blinded by passion, raised their impious arm and threatened the life of this Government; at that time when you, sir, then, as now, the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth it is a matter of historic record that Pennsylvania was the first State to fly to the rescue of our country, and send her sons to the endangered capital of the nation. Sir, in that noble procession which to-day has marched through our streets, at the head of the column were representatives of the men who, at the first alarm, rushed to the rescue of the capital, and from that time to the conclusion of the war, Pennsylvania was ever prompt to send her men into the field. More than 360,000 soldiers carried the banners of their country on the battle-field. When it was found what the proportions of this war would reach, you, sir, with a sagacity highly creditable and honorable to you, in conjunction with the action of the Legislature, devised a banner which should be presented to the Pennsylvania regiments in the army of the Union. It was no unworthy or improper State right which you, on this occasion, claimed. It was a legitimate pride in the prowess and deeds of valor of the noble sons of the State, which you were satisfied they would honor and appreciate. These flags were presented by you on many occasions in the presence of these regiments. I have often heard your fervent and eloquent appeals to the soldiers, to their patriotism and strict attention to their duty. I say that on this occasion, which is due to you and your personal services in inspiring the soldiers of Pennsylvania on the field of battle (applause)—the soldiers of Pennsylvania for four years have carried these banners with honor to themselves and their native State. (Renewed applause.) I will not attempt here to recount the deeds of the soldiers of Pennsylvania. To do so would be to repeat the history of this war; for, with few exceptions, there is not a battle-field, from Gettysburg to Mobile (cheers for Gettysburg and General Meade) that the ground has not been stained by the blood of the soldiers of Pennsylvania; and sir, there is not a State, either loyal or insurrectionary, which was the seat of war, which does not at this moment hold within it the honored and sacred remains of the heroes of Pennsylvania. Whilst we as soldiers of Pennsylvania claim no pre-eminence over the soldiers of our sister States, we at the same time cannot acknowledge any; and I claim, sir, in the name and on behalf of the soldiers of Pennsylvania, that, in the illustrious roll of honor, whether it be among the immortal dead or among the distinguished living, that the names of the sons of Pennsylvania, officers and soldiers, will stand as high as the representatives of any other State. (Applause.) This war is over; peace has returned to bless our happy land. By the concurrent action of the Legislature it has been determined that you should receive on this day, sacred to the memory of liberty, these battle stained banners, that have passed through their fiery ordeals. In the name of the soldiers of Pennsylvania, I present to you these banners, which were received from the State, and which were borne through the war with honor and credit, and of which we, as soldiers, are justly proud. Receive them, sir, as mementoes of the prowess and deeds of valor of the noble sons of Pennsylvania. Cherish them for all time to come, and place them in the State Capitol, where our posterity for all generations may see them, to know what their forefathers have done in the hour of trial, and where they may stand a warning to all future traitors to shun the fate of those who dare to attempt the life of the nation. (Applause.) I will conclude by praying the Great Giver of all Good that He will bless this great country, upon which He has been pleased to send peace once again, that never again may it be necessary for the sons of Pennsylvania to take up arms against those who should be their brothers, to put down insurrection and civil war and treason, but that God will ever bless us, that we may be a united and happy people, so that we shall look back to this day and these colors for the proud associations they carry with them.

Governor Curtin then stepped forward, amid prolonged applause, and spoke as follows:—

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S RESPONSE.

General and Soldiers of Pennsylvania:—Soon after the commencement of the late Rebellion, the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania presented to the Governor of the State a sum of money, which they asked to be used in the equipment of volunteers. The sum was too small to be of material service in that respect, and the subject having been presented to the Legislature, an act was passed directing the Governor to use the money, and whatever additional sums were necessary, to procure flags to be carried by Pennsylvania regiments during the war, and with a wise provision, that the flags should be returned to the State at the close of their service, with proper inscriptions, to be made archives of the Government.

The ceremony of the return of these flags was delayed until all the regiments in service from Pennsylvania had been mustered out, and to-day, surrounded by your fellow-citizens and in the presence of high officials of the National Government, of Governors and officials of sister States, of distinguished soldiers of other States, and of the army and navy of the United States, and the representatives of the Government of this Commonwealth, more than two hundred of those emblems of our country's nationality—all of which have waved amid the rapture of strife—all of which have been carried by Pennsylvanians—are returned untarnished. In their azure fields the arms of Pennsylvania have been emblazoned, and her motto, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence," has been written in letters of fire with pens of steel, by the gallant men before us, and their comrades, living and dead, upon every battle-field of the war. The record is glorious, in memories of the past and in hopes of the future.

If I consulted my own feelings I would receive these flags in silence, for this occasion is its own most eloquent orator. My words cannot add to its sublimity. Human lips cannot express such lessons of patriotism, of sacrifice, and heroism as these sacred relics sublimely attest. The man is to be pitied who claims to be a citizen of our America, especially of Pennsylvania, who has witnessed these ceremonies without profound emotion, alike of sorrow and exultation—sorrow for the dead who died for liberty, exultation in recalling the blessings of God, the laws vindicated and enforced by the suppression and punishment of treason, the Government protected and maintained, until the last armed Rebel was beaten down, and the redeemed republic emerged from the smoke of battle.

It might be better to accept the momentous lessons taught by these returned standards without a word. In what adequate language can we address you, soldiers of the republic, who live to take part in this ceremony? We have no words to convey the holy sentiment of veneration and of reverence for the heroic dead that wells up from every heart in your presence.

To the men who carried the steel, the musket, and the sabre—to the private soldier, to the unknown dead—the demigods of the war, we this day seek in vain to express all our gratitude. If there be men more distinguished than others, more entitled to our highest veneration, it is the private soldier of the republic. If we follow him through all the sufferings and privations of the service, his long, weary marches, his perils on the outposts, his wounds and sickness, even in the article of death, we trace him back to that sentiment of devotion to his country that led him to separate from home and its ties, and to offer even his life a sacrifice to the Government his fathers gave him and his children.

As the official representative of the Commonwealth, I cannot take back the remnants of the colors she committed to your keeping, without attempting to gather into my arms the full measure of her overflowing gratitude and lay it at your feet. I therefore present you with the thanks of your cherished mother, this ancient and goodly Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the great glory you have given to her history. She truly realizes, and while public virtue remains, she will never cease to realize, that she could better afford to lose the sources of her natural wealth, her rich, fertile valleys, her great cities, her exhaustless minerals, than to lose from her archieves a single one of these torn, faded, precious, consecrated flags of battle and its history, and of the brave men who suffered and fought around them. A Commonwealth may exist without cherishing her material wealth, but no Commonwealth can worthily, or should exist, which does not cherish, as the joy of its life, the heroic valor of its children.

In the name of Pennsylvania I gave you these standards fresh and whole, and asked you, in all trials, to maintain your loyalty and defend them; and to-day you bring them back to me, torn with rebel shot, sad with the gloom of some reverses, bright with the light of many triumphs, but, beyond all, saved by your courage from dishonor, reddened by the blood of your dead brothers, borne over the ridges of a hundred battles, and planted at last upon the summits of victory. Surely State never had nobler children, nor received at their hands more precious gifts. What heroism, excelling the fables of romance; leading forlorn hopes; charging into the "imminent deadly breach;" "riding into the jaws of death till all the world wondered." What sufferings of pain and hunger, outrage and death; what ardent love of country; what purest love of home; what tender messages to mother, wife, children, and betrothed maiden; what last prayers to God, do these old and tattered flags suggest and unfold!

This State will guard them reverently and lovingly until, in the fulness of time, some genius will arise to marshal their legends into the immortal beauty of poetry; and then, at last, will be found fit expression for the part Pennsylvania has acted in the bloody drama. It will then be remembered that our State was represented at Fort Sumter, when traitors first fired upon the flag of the nation, and that the volunteers of our State first reached the National Capitol, and were at Appomattox Court House, where traitors fired their last volley, and in all the terrible intermediate struggles in every rebellious State, in every important battle on land and water, where treason was to be confronted and Rebellion to be conquered, the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania were to be found confronting the one and conquering the other—that her people never faltered in their fidelity to their distressed Government.

It was in due historic fitness, therefore, that the wicked struggle to destroy the Union should culminate upon our soil, its topmost wave be dashed against our Capital, and its decisive defeat be suffered here; and accordingly, from Gettysburg the Rebellion staggered backwards to its grave.

Alas, how many other graves it filled before it filled its own! How many brave and familiar faces we miss to-day, who helped to bear these colors to the front, and on whose graves are growing the wild flowers of the Southern land!

Our words can no longer reach them, nor our gratitude serve them; but we thank Heaven that those they loved better than life are with us; that the widow of the war, and the orphan children of the soldiers, are within the reach of our cherishing care. We must never forget that every soldier of Pennsylvania, who died that the nation might live thereby, entitled his widow to be kept from want, and his fatherless children to find a father in the Commonwealth.

May the flags which we fold up so tenderly, and with such proud recollections, never be unfurled again, at least in such a war; and may all mankind, beholding the surpassing power of this free Government, abandon forever the thought of its destruction. Let us remember, too, that at Gettysburg, the blood of the people of eighteen loyal States—rich, precious blood—mingling together, sank into the soil of Pennsylvania, and by that red covenant are we pledged for all time to Union, to liberty, to nationality, to fraternity, to "peace on earth and good will towards men, of good will." Now that the war is over, we give peace to those who gave us war. And in the universal freedom, purchased at so large a cost of blood and treasure, we give true justice to all men. Under the benediction of even justice to all, and inviting them to obedience to the law, to industry and virtue, we offer them the glories of the future, and the sacred blessings of freedom for them and their children. We ask them to forget their malice and hate, and the counsels of the insane and wicked men who first led them to strike at the heart of their country, and to return to a participation in the rich rewards in store for this, the freest and most powerful nation on earth.

But for you, and your comrades, Rebellion would have become revolution, and the enemies of freedom and united nationality would have achieved their infamous purposes. Under God we triumphed, the right has been maintained. As to you, in the name of all the people of this great Commonwealth, I tender thanks, warm, deep, heartfelt thanks! May your lives be spared long to enjoy the Government you saved, to illustrate your country's grandeur, and to enjoy the priceless blessings which must follow from the result of your courage, fidelity, and patriotism.

The State of Pennsylvania, during all your services, has not been unmindful of you. You were followed to the battle-fields by the benedictions and prayers of the good, and benevolent people carried to you the contributions of the patriotic and generous at home. Never, at any time during the war, did this constant benevolence shrink, and always good, Christian men and women were found willing to endure privation and suffering, to reach you on the field and in the hospital. So far as it was possible the State always made ample provision for the removal of the bodies of the slain for Christian interment, amid their kindred and friends. When it was practicable, the sick and wounded were removed to enjoy the tender watching and care of their friends at home. And as the crowning glory of this great Commonwealth, she has gathered together the helpless and destitute orphans of her dead soldiers and adopted them as the children of the Commonwealth.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, moved by justice and Christian charity, for three years have made munificent appropriations of the public money to place within the care of the State the homeless little ones of your dead comrades. They are to be brought up as the glory and honor of the State, a monument that Pennsylvania raises to the memory of the slain, more enduring than brass or marble, and in harmony with the Christian teachings of her people. Here are twelve hundred of these little children before you to-day, the children of comrades left upon the fields of battle, bright jewels in the crown of glory which encircles this great Commonwealth, the strongest evidence of the fidelity and patriotism of her people. Let this work be so now engrafted upon the public policy of the State that it shall endure until the last orphan of the Pennsylvania soldier shall be trained, nurtured, and educated.

This is a hallowed place—this is a hallowed day. Here, and now, in the name of Pennsylvania, I accept these colors fitly, for we are assembled upon the birthday in the birthplace of American liberty.

We are forced to contemplate the wondrous march of this people to empire, colonization, the Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Rebellion, its overthrow, and the purification of our Government, and the change of our organic laws by the lesson of discord, and our hopes for the future, following each other in logical sequence, and the duty and responsibility of this labor of mankind, is devolved, by the grace of God and the hearts and arms of our soldiers, upon the loyal people of this land.

In the presence of these mute symbols of living soldiers (pointing to the flags), of yonder touching memorials of our dead soldiers (pointing to the children), in fealty to the blood poured out like water; in remembrance of the sorrows yet to be assuaged, and the burdens yet to be borne, the graves yet to be numbered, and the horros yet to be forgotten; in loyalty to our State, to our country, to our fellow-men everywhere, and to God, let us rise to the height of our great privileges, and place the American Government upon the enduring basis of justice and liberty. This is the great lesson of the war, and the very rock of political truth. "Whosoever falls upon it will be broken, and upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."

Then our Government will represent the result of American civilization, and then these old flags will glow with the light of their true meaning, and the valor of the soldiers of the republic will receive its just reward in rendering a memorable service to mankind, for then, in the words of our illustrious martyr, we will take care "That the Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

And now, having received these standards, he who addresses you has performed his last official act, connected with the military service of the war, and his relations to you, so long, so intimate, and so cordial, are severed.

In this, our last official interview, when the ties that bound us so closely for these eventful years just passed, and the relations so intimate, so cordial, are closing, he would be insensible to the common fidelity, to the pleasant relations, to the forgiveness of error, to the ready and generous support, and the many, very many evidences of kindness and affection he has received from you and your comrades, if he failed to express to you his personal obligation and thanks. He recurs with gratification to the fact that he did for the soldier what he could. He regrets that he could not have done more. But he will carry with him to his grave, and leave as a rich legacy to his children, the consciousness that you, at least, believed that he did what he could for his distressed country; and that, after the experience of five eventful years, the soldiers of Pennsylvania deem him worthy of their confidence and respect.

And here, on this last occasion of the war, he returns his thanks to the great body of the people of Pennsylvania for their kindness and support, and to the thousands of benevolent women and men who were always ready to obey his calls to the succor and relief of their brave and gallant brethren in the field. I have done. (Prolonged cries of "No, no!" "Go on, go on!") Soldiers of Pennsylvania, farewell! May God Almighty bless you.

During the delivery of this stirring address, the speaker was frequently interrupted by loud and long-continued cheering.

Chaplain William R. Gries then made an impressive prayer, in which he returned thanks to Almighty God for the glorious return of peace to a distracted country.

After the singing of "Old Hundred," by the Handel and Haydn Society, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Bishop Simpson, and the regular exercises, as laid down upon the programme already published, were concluded by the performance of Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," by Birgfield's Band.

Loud and imperative calls were now made for General Hancock, who at last came forward, and in a few terse sentences thanked those present for the attention they had given to the ceremonies of the day. He stated that he had discharged his duty when he arrived at the Square, and now that the ceremonies were concluded had only to request the audience to disperse.

But the audience were not yet satisfied. "Geary, Geary," resounded on all sides, and nothing would satisfy them but a speech from him. So he followed the example set by General Hancock, remarking that he felt privileged to appear before soldiers on the present occasion, being himself a soldier. He briefly but eloquently alluded to the unknown but valuable services and sacrifices of the private soldier, than whom none deserved better at the hands of the grateful and upright people of our State and nation. Those who had fallen would not soon be forgotten, and their orphans and helpless ones would be provided for by the State in a spirit not of charity, but of stern public duty. He then bade the assemblage farewell.

General Negley, who occupied a prominent position on the stand, was next favored by the multitude with a demand for a speech. He said simply that, as the regular exercises had closed, he hoped the audience would excuse him and disperse in as good order and with as much credit as they had assembled.

This timely advice was reluctantly acted upon by the vast and enthusiastic multitude.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps, Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.
Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.
Plain color Bareges, 37½ cents.
Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.
Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1·75 a yard.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31¼, 40, and 50 cents.
Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1·25, and $1·60 a yard.
White Piques, very cheap.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.
Linen Napkins, $2·38, $2·50, $2·60, and $2·75 per dozen.
Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.
Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.
French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.
Shetland Shawls, $4·00.
Shetland Shawls, $5·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26}
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26}
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 12 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloth, and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from Auction—Ingrain Carpets, all wool, new styles 87c, $1, $1·25 $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 50, 62, 75c; Three-ply Carpets, $2·12; English Tapestry Brussels only $1·87 worth $2·50; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25, 37, 50, 62 and 75c.; Hemp Carpets, 37, 50 and 62c.; Rag Carpets, 62c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 75, 87, $1; Gilt Bordered Window Shades $1·50 to $3; Plain Buff, Green, Brown and Drab Shading, 50c.; Canton Matting, 37 and 50c.; Dimity Bed Quilts, only $3; Blankets, $6 and $7 worth $8 and $10; Sheeting Muslins, 35c; Linen Drillings, 37 and 50c.; cheap Table Linens, Towellings, and Napkins; French Lawns, 25 and 31c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets 69

FRENCH PERCALES,
Reduced to 40 and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

PEARL AND MODE COLORS ALPACAS,
Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
Reduced to 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S,
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Street.
We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES
Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS, and
SWISS MUSLINS,
The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES 6 14 thsm2m

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.
NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Have reduced the price of their Stock of auction bought
DRESS GOODS,
To such rates as will insure the object of an entire clearance.
The stock is large and attractive.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
7 2 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LAWNS AND JACONETS OF NEW STYLES,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
Closing out at Reduced Prices.
A full and attractive stock now on hand.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

MOHAIR ALPACAS,
Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow

MOUSSELINE A SOIT,
Reduced to 35 cents per yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. (4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street.
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to 50
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30·00 to 56
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

LONGWORTH'S
CELEBRATED
CATAWBA WINES.
J. W HAMMAR,
SOLE AGENT,
[6 14 thsm22t
No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE street.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR LINE—SAILING EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.
The fine new Steamship
TONAWANDA..........Captain JACOB TEAL
Cabin Passage..........$15·00
Deck Passage..........$8·00
The Steamship
TONAWANDA, Jacob Teal, Commander, will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, July 5, and sail
SATURDAY, July 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.
Freight for Charleston, S. C., can be forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.
No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.
S. FLANAGAN, President,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM DENNIS,
6 28 8t Secretary and Treasurer.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE,
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..........$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..........$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 16wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

OUR IRON-CLADS.

Passage of the "Miantonomah"—The Report of Captain Fox.

As stated last week, the Navy Department has received despatches from Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, dated at Queenstown on the 6th ultimo, announcing the arrival there on that day of the iron-clad *Miantonomah* and her consorts, the *Augusta* and the *Ashuelot*, after a run of ten days and eighteen hours from St. Johns. The journal shows that the trip was a pleasant one, without either accident or incident of special interest, though the vessels experienced some wind on the second and third days out. The iron-clad was not in the least disturbed by the wind or the heavy seas, though the other vessels rolled from ten to twenty-five degrees. In one of his letters Captain Fox discusses the sea-going fighting capacity of the iron-clads, and as his remarks and conclusions are of general interest, an extract is subjoined:—

"Can the monitor style of iron-clads invented by Captain Ericsson be so constructed as to make them efficient fighting sea-going cruisers? The facts with regard to the behavior of this vessel in a moderate gale of wind and heavy sea, when a frigate would find it impossible to use her battery, are as follows:—With head to the sea she takes over about four feet of solid water, which is broken as it sweeps along the deck, and after reaching the turret is too much spent to prevent firing the 15-inch guns directly ahead; with broadside to the sea, either at rest or while moving, her lee guns can always be worked without difficulty, the water which passes across the deck from windward being divided by the turrets, and her extreme roll so moderate as not to press her lee guns near the water; lying in the same position, her 15 inch guns can be fired directly astern without interference from water, and when stern to the sea, the water which comes on board is broken up in the same manner as when going head to it.

"In the trough of the sea her ports will be liable to flooding, if required to use her guns to windward. This, then, would be the position selected by an antagonist which designed to fight a monitor in a sea-way. The turret guns of a monitor occupy a central position, where, notwithstanding the lowness of the vessel's hull, they are more easily and safely handled in a sea way than guns of the same height above the water in a broadside vessel. The axis of the bore of the guns of this vessel are six-and-a-half feet above the water, and the extreme lurch, when lying broadside to a heavy sea in a moderate gale, was seven degrees to windward and four degrees to leeward—average, five-and-a-half degrees; while the average roll at the same time of the *Augusta*, a remarkably steady ship, was eighteen degrees, and of the *Ashuelot* twenty-five degrees, both vessels being steadied by sail. A vessel which attacks a monitor in a sea-way must approach very close to have any chance of hitting such a low hull, and even then the monitor is half the time covered by three or four feet of water, protecting her, and disturbing her opponent's fire. From these facts, not unknown to monitor-men, and the experience we derived from the use of such vessels during the war, we may safely conclude that the monitor type of iron-clads is superior to the broadside, not only for fighting purposes at sea, but also for cruising. A properly constructed monitor, possessing all the requirements of a cruiser, ought to be constructed of iron, and have but one turret, armed with not less than twenty-inch guns, two independent propellers, and the usual proportion of sail."

Captain Fox writes a private letter to a friend in the department, in which he says that officers and men concur in the opinion that the monitor is one of the pleasantest of vessels to cross the ocean in. He speaks of her action as in every respect admirable.

The Atlantic Voyage of the "Miantonomah"—What the English Say of Her.

The London papers have long accounts of the sea voyage of the monitor *Miantonomah*, whose performances were of the most creditable character. The *Times* has the following:—

"The *Miantonomah* is a new ship, having been only completed last autumn, and her present voyage is mainly designed to test her seagoing qualities. By those on board the trial appears to be regarded as a perfect success. She has come hither from New York, having called at Halifax and at St John's, Newfoundland; and from the last port she has made the voyage in ten days ten hours. Crossing the Bay of Fundy, she encountered weather which, without amounting to a gale, was considered very boisterous, but she rode through it easily. On the voyage to Queenstown the indicator marked no greater rolling than seven degrees, while two degrees is stated to be the average. Her paddle-wheel consorts, on the other hand, rolled to a maximum of eighteen degrees and twenty-four degrees respectively. The speed she attained was respectable, and, considering her build, rather surprising. When leaving St. John's she drew fifteen feet ten inches water, having on board three hundred and fifty tons of coal in her bunkers, thirty tons in a crib on deck and about twenty tons in bags in the turrets. With this quantity on board economy was considered necessary. Her motive power consists of four engines, driving twin screws, which are brass, four-bladed, of twelve feet diameter, and of a graduated pitch with a mean of eighteen. At full speed her consumption of coal would forty tons per twenty-four hours, but to spare fuel she was not driven, and was even run at slow speed sometimes. Her average, therefore, was about seven knots an hour. Her maximum speed would be about nine. She has brought with her forty tons of her stores, and has lightened by about ten inches of her draught.

"The *Miantonomah* proceeds at the end of this week or the beginning of next to Portsmouth, her ultimate destination being Russia. She is to be accompanied by the *Augusta*, which acts the part of parent to the fledgling now trying its first flight across the broad waters. The *Ashuelot* is bound for China.

"The officers of the vessels are not merely courteous to visitors, but seem anxious to have their ships inspected. Those accustomed to the fondness of a sailor for his own ship, whatever she may be, cannot help being struck with the manner in which all on board her consorts appear to think and take pride only in the monitor. It may possibly be a result of the rapid changes which the war caused, often leaving a man little time to become acquainted with the craft with which his destiny was identified; but it appears more as if the strangeness and formidable nature of the ship were a sort of American property, and that she was accepted as a type of national power."

Diary of a Rebel Trooper.

Those followers of the "lost cause" who have narrated in book form their adventures while fighting under the stars and bars, find a ready market for their productions in England. The latest volume of this kind is entitled "Four Years in the Saddle," by Colonel Harry Gilmor, published by the Longman Brothers. As a partizan of the Mosby stripe, "Harry Gilmor" enjoyed considerable notoriety North and South during the war. At its outbreak he was residing in Baltimore, and having recruited a squad of Maryland Rebels, crossed into the insurgent lines. He made numerous raids, and though generally successful, was at length captured. When Early suddenly advanced upon Washington in the summer of 1864, and fought the battle of Monocacy, it was Gilmor's band who, circling round Baltimore, destroyed the railroad leading to Philadelphia, and made prisoners of General Franklin and several others. After receiving a Rebel commission of Major in 1863, he was sent to watch the Federal position at Winchester. While proceeding thence he encountered Belle Boyd, and gives us the following glimpse of the Martinsburg female spy, who used to hoodwink the Union officers, and draw from them Federal plans:—

On my way down the valley I met at Woodstock my old acquaintance, Miss Belle Boyd, whom I had known since the autumn of 1861. Miss Belle begged to accompany me on my expedition. I got off by telling her she must first have General Jenkins' permission. I rose before the sun, and was ready to start, when I discovered she had carried my sabre and pistols to her room, to prevent my slipping off without her, as she was shrewd enough to know I would do. Down came Miss Belle, dressed in her neat-fitting habit, with a pretty little belt round her waist, from which the butts of two small pistols were peeping, cased in patent leather holsters.

She rode with me to the quarters of Gen. Jenkins, to whom I had to report before passing out through the lines. We found him sitting before his tent, and, after despatching my business, Miss Belle presented her request. I fixed myself rather behind her, that I might give the General a signal not to consent. The fact is, I did not care to be accompanied by a woman on so perilous an enterprise; for, though she was a splendid and reckless rider, of unflinching courage, and her whole soul bound up in the Southern cause, yet she was a little—mark you, only a little—headstrong and wilful, and I thought it best, both for her sake and mine, that she should not go. I hope Miss Belle will forgive this little ruse. The General, of course, refused, which made her furious; but he was firm, and I rode off without her.

Not long afterwards he came near being captured by a Federal scout:—

I was returning by a shorter route, when I came suddenly on a "Jessie Scout" in a narrow lane that led out to Griffith's factory. I had taken the precaution to put round my neck a white handkerchief, leaving a long end hanging down over the shoulder, and the badge by which the "Jessies" distinguished each other. Those "Jessie Scouts" were a body of men dressed in Confederate uniforms, organized by General Fremont. The fellow rode up cautiously, his pistol drawn; but I pretended to be very unconcerned, showing no disposition to draw mine. He rode a nob'e dapple grey, and stopped when our horses' heads were nearly together. "Where are you going?" said he. "Going into town," replied I, quietly, but in a firm voice. He then inquired where I belonged, and I answered:—"To the same crowd you do—to Captain Purdy's scouts."

"Why, I don't remember seeing you, though I haven't been detailed long myself."

"That is just my case," I replied.

He then asked what regiment I was detailed from. I told him from the 12th Pennsylvania, Captain Fenner's Company F. This satisfied him; he put up his pistol; and, as I rode up alongside, I noticed a pair of handcuffs looped over the small strap that holds the saddle-pocket to the flap. I asked what he was going to do with the "ruffles." He replied, "There is a Reb out at old Griffith's, and I am going after him." "Let me look at them," said I; and as he stopped to take them off, I quickly drew my sabre.

There was a gate leading into a lane near where we stood. It was a little way open, and he made a desperate effort to get through; but his horse pushed it to with his neck, and at the same instant my sword went through his body. He fell off, dead, in less than five minutes, but not before he said, "You sold me pretty well, but I don't blame you." I gave him whisky and water out of my flask, and tried to save him, but my blade went too near the heart. He had a very good saddle, that suited me better than my own; the handcuffs I carried all the way to Gettysburg, and there gave them away.

When, after General Hunter's return, in 1864, from Staunton and other points down in the heart of old Virginia, the insurgents burned Chambersburg in retaliation, as they said, for "Hunter's atrocities," Gilmor took a hand in the work of destruction. We quote:—

I took two men with me to fire a fine brick dwelling, beautifully situated on an eminence north-west of the town. Dismounting, I went in, and told the lady who came to the door that I was there to perform the extremely unpleasant duty of burning her house, which I much regretted; that we were obliged to resort to such extreme measures in order to prevent or check the terrible devastation committed by such men as General Hunter.

Gilmor being hungry, decided to feast upon some "rations" in the house before burning it, and while doing so entered into conversation with the lady owner:—

I asked her the name of her husband. She replied: "Colonel Boyd, of the Union Army." "What, Colonel Boyd, of the 1st New York Cavalry?" "The same, sir." "Then, Madam, your house shall not be destroyed."

I now understood why she had not pleaded for it. The reader will recollect that this officer has been already mentioned as operating in the Valley. He had ever been kind and lenient to the citizens, men, women, and children, warring only against men in arms. The fact of her being the wife of Colonel Boyd decided me at once. I told her that I knew her husband, and had fought against him for two years in the Valley of Virginia; that he had gained a high reputation among the citizens for kindness and gentlemanly conduct; that while we were there for the purpose of punishing vandalism, we were ready and anxious to repay acts of kindness done to our people, who, when unprotected, had been exposed by the fortunes of war to the mercy of harsh treatment of our foes. I told her that her house should not be burned, blame me for it who would, and that I would leave a guard for her protection till all were gone. She seemed to be completely overwhelmed, as though she did not comprehend what I said; but when I assured her again that neither her house, nor anything that belonged to her, should be molested, her gratitude knew no bounds. To the picket near by the house she afterwards sent baskets filled with nice eatables, hot coffee, and as much wine as they desired.

Gilmor was finally captured by Sheridan's troops, in the spring of 1865, just before the final collapse. He thus alludes to his capture:—

My cousin, H—— G——, was in bed with me, when the door suddenly opened, and five men entered with drawn pistols, and, although dressed as Confederates, I saw at a glance what they were. But it was too late for a fight, for they had seized my pistols, lying on a chair under my uniform. "Are you Colonel Gilmor?" said one of them. I did not answer at first; I was glancing round to see if there was any chance of escape. My attention was arrested by feeling the muzzle of a pistol against my head and hearing the question repeated. "Yes; and who, in the devil's name, are you?" "Major Young, of General Sheridan's staff." "All right. I suppose you want me to go with you?" "I shall be happy to have your company to Winchester, as General Sheridan wishes to consult you about some important military affairs."

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120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996,500 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only.* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 4 1§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York, insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorised to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
DISEASE OR CASUALTY.

Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.

WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

---

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

---

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for
FURNISHING THE MATERIALS
and
CONSTRUCTING CULVERTS
in the First Culvert District of the city of Camden, New Jersey, as follows:—

ONE BRICK CULVERT,
four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets, southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet), and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river Delaware.

ONE BRICK CULVERT,
three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

ONE BRICK CULVERT,
three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

On and after the 25th day of June instant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office of the City Clerk.
EDWARD H. SAUNDERS,
City Surveyor,
No. 35 N. Second street.
Camden, June 8, 1866. 6 29 t7 12

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at ISLINGTON LANE, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the buildings, etc., heretofore known as
CAMP CADWALLADER.
Viz:—
39 frame buildings, with shingle roofs.
7 frame sinks.
1 sentry box.
1 flag staff, with ball and vane.
4 double-lever iron force pump (Burnham's patent)
6 wooden pumps.
7 wooden hydrants, with lead attachments.
3 iron fire plugs.
59 window sashes, assorted.
8 table tops and 22 trestles.
5 desks.
14 tables.
31 wooden benches.
2 wooden wash troughs.
2 carpenters' benches.
80 feet office railing.
Counter, shelving, drawers, etc.
1490 feet picket fence.
3418 feet board fence, 12 feet high, containing about 89,000 feet rough boards and hemlock scantling, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
2 large lots of firewood.
900 white pine shingles.
16,000 feet 4x6 hemlock scantling, used as plank road.
15,800 feet 3-inch hemlock plank, used as plank road.
73,450 bricks, in chimneys, gutters, wells, etc.
The frame buildings contain about—
172,440 feet hemlock scantling.
60,540 feet flooring and tongued boards.
222,500 feet rough boards.
The buildings will be sold separately.
Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.
A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.
The iron water-pipe to be sold by the foot, more or less, as it lies buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amounts to
1453 feet 3-inch iron water-pipe.
598 feet 1½-inch iron water-pipe.
202 feet ¾-inch iron water-pipe.
The buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.
The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Cars pass near the Camp every five minutes.
By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Qr. Master General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 2 6t Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE-PLUGS, ETC., comprising THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, July 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,
30 feet long and 3 feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ⅜-inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed-pump, smoke-stack and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS,
No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER-PIPE, as follows:—
5,182 feet 6-inch Cast Iron Water-Pipe.
12,000 feet 3-inch " "
800 feet 2-inch Wrought Iron "
564 feet 1½ inch Cast Iron "
2,000 feet 1¼ inch " "
1,000 feet 1-inch " "
5,000 feet ¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST IRON FIRE PLUGS
(Ayre's patent), with all the necessary connections, such as T's, bends, stop-cocks, elbows, four-away-pieces, etc., all in excellent condition, together with
ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,
required for making alterations and repairs in water pipe, such as Pipe Cutting Machines, Taps and Dies, Plyers, Crabs, Drills, Punches, Caulking Tools, etc.

The Depot is accessible by water, and vessels of the largest class can be loaded at the wharf.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of August next.
A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.
Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., in charge
6 21 thstu t7 12 First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—
Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines.
One Guide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.
By order of Navy Department.
JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., at GIESBORO, D. C., to the highest bidders, on FRIDAY, July 6, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., three separate lots of
STABLE AND STOCK-YARD MANURE,
containing in all about two hundred thousand cubic yards, most of which is in the immediate vicinity of the wharves, at which boats and barges can be conveniently laden.
Purchasers will be required to remove the Manure on or before the 1st day of September next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.
Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.
A boat for Giesboro' will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour, up to 12 o'clock M., on the day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
6 26 9t In charge First Div. Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM-TUG.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 29, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at SHACKAMAXON Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penna., on SATURDAY, July 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States
STEAM-TUG "MONITOR."
Tonnage, 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.
The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon street wharf, where she can be examined.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN,
29 8t] Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs. daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third.
THOMAS J. LYONS,
JOHN S. MYERS.
6 1

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Great Celebration Yesterday

RECEPTION OF STATE FLAGS.

The Grand Pageant in Independence Square.

AN OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH OF JULY.

Popular Ovation to Our Soldiers.

HOW THE GENERALS WERE LIONIZED.

Speeches of Generals Meade, Hancock, White, Governor Curtin, and Others.

THE SPLENDID ILLUMINATION LAST NIGHT.

Scenes—Incidents—Accidents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The celebration yesterday of the ninetieth anniversary of our national independence had more than a common significance. It was the fit consummation of the gigantic civil war through which the Republic has so laboriously and successfully passed. A year ago, it is true, the ordeal of battle was happily over; but vast armies were still maintained in the field, and one of the fairest and most fertile sections of the country was still a scene of desolation and suffering. Men's minds, both North and South, were far from quiet, as it was impossible to tell how soon the slumbering embers of rebellion would break out afresh. Since then a year has passed, and within that time our armies have been dispersed, and much accomplished towards a rehabilitation of the insurgent districts. A peace that is founded in impartial justice has been conquered by the sword, and sanctified by the blood of our sons and brothers. With the assurance that this peace is never again to be disturbed by intestine foes, the nation is at liberty to breathe freer—to take a fresh start in the onward march of prosperity and power.

And no more fitting occasion could have been selected for celebrating the glorious victories that have crowned our banners than the day on which the republic, ninety years ago, was ushered into being.

We have already given at length the programme of the exercises in the different portions of the city. It is only necessary to say that it was carried out as nearly to the letter as was possible, considering the magnitude of the whole affair.

Our citizens were aroused at early dawn by the uproar in the streets, and on going forth the first thing that greeted them was the unpleasant odor of burning powder. As the day advanced the streets were quickly filled with the younger portion of the populace, each one adding his mite, however humble, to the general uproar. The hissing of firecrackers and squibs was mingled with the sharp reports of pistols, and the loud booming of the guns. The carnival of noise was at its height; nor did it cease until long after sunset.

Another striking feature of the day was the bountiful display of bunting. The shipping on the river front, the public buildings, the newspaper offices, and the principal hotels were the most noticeable in this respect. But the patriotism and gratitude of private citizens was not deterred by the advance of 50 and 100 per cent. in the price of flags from joining in this manifestation of their joyous feelings.

Thus, amid the fluttering of banners and the crackling of fire-arms, the morning wore away until the hour for the grand parade approached. The route over which the procession was to move having been published so frequently, there was no hesitation or confusion in the selection of positions on the street from which to view it. Those who were so fortunate as to reside along the line of march, or to secure invitations from friends who were thus domiciled, were early in position, crowding the balconies and windows of Arch, Chesnut, and Walnut streets almost to suffocation. Everybody, of course, was in great good humor with himself and with al his neighbors.

There was the unavoidable jostling on the sidewalks which is a necessary feature of a crowd, and now and then a disturbance would arise between the more unruly characters. But, taken altogether, the day was signally devoid of disgraceful incidents. People generally were jubilant over peace and union, and had no time or inclination to resort to blows and unseemly words. The colored portion of our population were especially pleased with the day, and with all its belongings; they were the merriest of the merry, the gayest of the gay. One venerable African we noticed who was particularly happy. He had been drinking deep from the fountain of liberty, or from some more inspiring source, his joyous spirits finding vent in music and clapping of hands. The burden of his song was this:—

"A little longer here below,
Glory hallelujah!
Then home to glory I will go.
Glory hallelujah!"

General Hancock, the Commander-in-chief of the parade, had promised that the procession should move punctually at 10 o'clock from the corner of Broad and Arch streets, whether the commands were ready or not. This was a novelty in processions, and very few believed that it would or could be carried out. But it was, for true to the hour the head of the column started. Their progress through the city was a continued ovation—a triumphal march that would have reflected no discredit upon a Consul or a Cæsar in the palmiest days of ancient Rome. Marching,

"With columns worn and shattered,
With banners torn and tattered,"

the surviving heroes of scores of battles were received all along the line with loud plaudits and the waving of innumerable handkerchiefs. It was a scene that stirred the blood of the most sluggish. The battle-flags were the chief attraction, eliciting, as they passed each group of spectators, a fresh burst of hearty applause. Not less hearty was the cheering when the orphans of our deceased soldiers came in view. Most of the girls had previously been conducted to Independence Square in carriages. But the boys were all in the line, marching under the command of their own officers, and displaying a proficiency in military movements that would not have put to shame a regiment of the Veteran Reserves. As the procession slowly made its way, it elicited from all spectators the verdict of being the greatest and most interesting success.

But processions always have an end, and so had this one, although it occupied an hour in passing a given point. Then those who had not been so fortunate as to secure tickets of admission to the Square betook themselves to their homes, or went elsewhere in search of amusement. While the exercises within the Square were progressing apace, there appeared to be no diminution of the multitudes on the principal streets. This may be accounted for by the fact that the city had become one vast reservoir of strangers.

For days past they had been pouring in from all directions, crowding the hotels, both great and small, to their utmost capacity. There was a fresh influx of visitors even on the morning of the Fourth, a fresh train of eighteen cars arriving from Pittsburg alone, bearing among others several representatives of the press from the western section of the State.

Towards evening, however, a sad damper was thrown upon the joy of all. The day had been warm, though not oppressively so, but between four and five o'clock the sky clouded over in a manner that, on almost any other occasion, would have been hailed with delight by every one. And then the rain came down, at first in torrents and afterwards in fitful showers, continuing till about half-past seven in the evening. The compulsory retirement of the crowds upon the streets was the least important result of this untimely storm. The bunting displayed throughout the city was thoroughly drenched, many of the flags being torn from their fastenings and carried in a mad whirl through the air. Most disastrous of all was the mishap that befel the large and splendid banner presented by the crew of the United States sloop *Hartford*, several years since, to the city of Philadelphia.

This had been flung to the breeze from the flag-staff of Independence Hall, but a sudden gust of wind seized upon its ample folds, wrenched it from the halyards, and finally deposited it upon the telegraph wires on Fifth street. The flag was afterwards recovered, though sadly torn, and taken to the police station.

The fireworks were also interfered with to the extent of a forced postponement. It was generally anticipated that this would have been a display unequalled by anything ever seen heretofore in our city. We shall not lose the benefit of it, however, as timely notice of the exhibition will be given the public by the Committee of Councils having the matter in charge. But the wind and rain could not and did not interfere with the pyrotechnic displays of private citizens, especially those of the juvenile class.

All through the evening there was a hideous din of exploding fire-crackers and pistols, while the night was made luminous with rockets, Roman candles, and variously colored lights. The illumination of the various public buildings, and of many private residences, also came off according to the programme, presenting an attractive and long-to-be-remembered spectacle.

The postponement of the fireworks is most to be regretted on account of the disappointment of the soldiers' orphans, who had justly looked forward to this display as the most entertaining of the whole occasion. In this connection it may be interesting to recount their adventures during the day.

T. H. Burrowes, Esq., State Superintendent of the Department of Soldiers' Orphans, and M. J. Mitcheson, Esq., Chairman of the City Committee of Superintendence, aided by others of the same Committee, and by the efficient deputation of firemen, took charge of them soon after 7 A. M. and had them all marched from the Soldiers' Home, Lincoln Institution, Episcopal Church Home, and Institution for the Blind, where they had been hospitably quartered, to West Penn Square, where each of the girls was presented with a fan and a pretty silken flag. All of the beautiful ambulances owned by the firemen of Philadelphia were put into requisition for their use, and carried a large number of the smaller girls to Independence Square before taking their place in the line of the parade refilled with an equal number of the larger girls. There were about four hundred and fifty of the girls from the different schools in the State.

The boys, about six hundred in number, were neatly uniformed, and, as we have already said, attracted universal attention. At 4 in the afternoon the whole company returned to Penn Square, and were thence conducted to the various public institutions and houses of private citizens in which they had been cared for on the previous night.

THE EXERCISES IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

In our issue of Tuesday afternoon we described at length the arrangements and programme for the most attractive feature of the celebration of the day—the return of the standards to the authorities of the State.

At 11 o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the Walnut street entrance to the Square, although before they commenced to file into the interior the stands erected for the speakers and guests were crowded to their utmost capacity, with a brilliant and enthusiastic throng of ladies and gentlemen. By these the entrance of the color-bearers and more prominent personages were greeted with deafening rounds of applause. Generals Hancock and Meade and Governor Curtin were most especially favored in this respect.

As the troops gradually pressed up in front of the stand, bearing aloft the tattered ensigns which they had followed on so many bloody fields, the scene assumed the grandest and most exciting character. It was well worth a journey of a thousand miles to witness, and once seen will linger in the memory forever.

The Governor and his staff did not arrive until about mid-day. The interval was passed in a manner that showed the disposition of the audience. The band discoursed sweet music, to which a portion of the audience paid the strictest attention. Others occupied themselves with their efforts to catch glimpses of the celebrities upon the platform, while others found ample amusement in deciphering the inscriptions upon the standards, and in cheering lustily the hardy veterans who had them in charge. The chief employment of these last was in struggling for the most prominent positions in front of the platform, with an emulation that was scarcely surpassed by that which they had exhibited upon the field of battle. And now and then, when one of the color-bearers had succeeded in bettering his position, the adherents of the rival banners would cry out with energetic fervor:—"Stand by the colors, boys, stand by the colors!" Then the excitement would die away for a moment, and they would pass the time in calling lustily for a speech from Hancock and Meade. But these last were men of deeds and not of words, and so they steadily refused to speak. The former, however, was busy for a long time in passing down, with his own hand, to the heated soldiers glasses of water, which were tossed off with a thankful cheer.

This was a sight that would have shocked the aristocratic nerves of many a European general, who had never seen as many men assembled together in one body as Hancock had lost in a single battle; but it was in strict accordance with the spirit of our republican institutions.

When Governor Curtin at last made his appearance, he was greeted with the most vociferous cheering on the part of the soldiers, and with the waving of handkerchiefs and hats by the guests upon the stand. With great difficulty a file of armed policemen forced a passage for him through the crowd, and when the platform had been gained, the applause again broke forth in hearty earnestness.

Before the exercises could commence, however, there was considerable delay. When the soldiers' orphans entered the Square there was a great deal of confusion, by reason of all the space allotted to the boys having been appropriated by those who should have known enough to have been elsewhere. The armed police were obliged to form in line and force back the crowd, inch by inch, until the seats were cleared.

Some individuals who were thus incommoded, resolved upon being obstreperous, and refused to budge. But they were quickly taken in hand and sent whirling into the dense mass of men and women. The confusion was a little worse than Bedlam, a little better than Babel.

The last arrival was that of the standard-bearers, who had brought up the rear of the procession, and as they struggled to the front again was raised the cry of "Stand by the Colors!"

The scene at this stage was one of surpassing brilliancy. A hundred tattered battle-flags were waving in the air, while ten thousand voices cheered along the men who bore them to the front.

The minds of the spectators were carried back to the time when such pageants were an almost every-day occurrence, and when fair ladies gathered by thousands around the lists, to award the victors in the tourney.

Continued on our Sixth Page.

The Grand National Concert.

We are pleased to notice the evidences of a desire on the part of the Government, as well as leading and influential citizens, to assist the enterprise of the soldiers and sailors who intend to give their Grand National Concert at Grover's Theatre on the evening of Thursday, August 2. We yesterday published an order from Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, directing Mr. Clephane, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, to exempt the association from the payment of any tax or license, on account of satisfactory evidence having been furnished him by Messrs. Hall, Morse, and other managers, that the proceeds of the Grand National Concert were to be devoted to charitable purposes. The tax or license on an exhibition of this sort, where three hundred thousand tickets are to be disposed of at one dollar each, is a considerable item, and may well be regarded in the light of a munificent donation on the part of the Government for this laudable purpose. Parties at a distance, residing where there are no regularly authorized agents, or those who would prefer to purchase them direct from the association here, can be readily accommodated by enclosing their orders, accompanied by the money, to Major William S. Morse, Secretary of the association, lock box 37, Washington, D. C. It is needless for us to repeat that persons living at a distance will be treated as fairly as those who may be on the ground when the drawing takes place, and they will promptly be notified of the result.—*Washington Daily Chronicle.*

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